THE WEEKLY STANDARD

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FIVE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

ARRIVAL OF CAPT. BRUCE'S NEW STEAMER RIO URUGUAY.

IMPENDING WAR IN EUROPE.

Cork, July 29th, 1857.

The Sultan is engaged in making a tour among the Sovereigns of Europe, it is supposed with a more serious view than that of merely paying a round of royal visits—infact, for the purpose of securing allies against any contingency which Russian policy may create.

The Emperor of Austria has determined to visit Napoleon, and is blamed for his passivity in accepting the invitation of the man who was indirectly the cause of his brother's death.

An alliance is rumoured between France, Austria, Italy, and Turkey against Prussia and Russia, who are to hunt in couples. The crisis has not yet assumed a definite shape, but there is a strong feeling of alarm on the Continent, and all the Bourses are unfavourably affected. Prussia charges France with displaying an attitude of aggression, and meanwhile exerts herself in preparations for hostilities.

The *Saturday Review* warns the Government against the insiduous and persistent advances made by Russia in Central Asia, from which it augurs a great and imminent danger to the British rule in India.

The Florence correspondent of *La Libertad* accounts for the absence of Garibaldi from Italy by stating that he has gone with his daughters to visit Paris.

The *Saturday Review* believes that the American Government will shortly be found intervening in Mexican affairs.

The death is announced of Otho of Bavaria, Ex-King of Greece. The revolution which ended in the choice of the young Danish Prince for the throne of Greece, drove Otho into exile.

France is still full of warlike rumours, and one of the surest signs of an approaching tempest is to be found in the circumstance that what are termed "reassuring representations" have been addressed by the French Court to that of Berlin.

The statement that France has demanded from Prussia explanations as to the partial levy of the Hesse-Cassel contingent before the appointed time, has been confirmed by a Paris paper, but denied in an indirect manner by the French official organ.

Distrust seems to exist between the Courts of Rome and Italy. Cardinal Antonelli has protested against the speeches lately delivered in the Italian Parliament and Italian movements hostile to the Papal government which have lately manifested themselves.

The Queen has published a narrative of the early life of the late Prince Consort, which is likely to create intense interest in England. The *Saturday Review* is not over-pleased with the present position of the English Monarchy, and says it is not only one "that must be a riddle to all the nations of the earth—which perhaps is but a small matter—but it is such as is not calculated to postpone indefinitely questions which nobody wants to discuss, and which few like even to think about, but which are sure, in these coming days of sifting, to turn up. It is not for themselves alone, but for their sons and their sons' sons, and above all for the English nation, for its honour and place and dignity, that English Sovereings reign.

Paris, July 29 (Evening.)—The "Presse" of this evening says that the Italian Government has expressed a wish to the French Cabinet that Baron De Malaret should be replaced as French Ambassador at Florence. The same journal asserts that another despatch has been forwarded to the French Chambre d'Affaires at Berlin, ordering to demand explanations of the Prussian Cabinet relative to the calling out of 25,000 men of the Hesse-Cassel contingents, which was not to have taken place before 1868. The same paper also says that a Garibaldian insurrection is about to break out, and adds, we are informed on good authority that formal orders have been transmitted by Garibaldi to the chiefs of the bands, of which he is the supreme head. Disturbances are reported to have broken out in Venetia.

Paris, July 28 (Evening).—The Empress of the French returning from Cherbourg, is expected at Havre at 6 p. m., and at the Tuilleries at midnight. Signor Nigra left yesterday for Florence.

The "Patrie" of this evening states that the Italian Government has satisfied itself from its own reports of the inaccuracy of accounts which have been published by the Italian journals respecting the visit of General Dumont to Rome. The same journal states that the Russian Government is reported to have pronounced in favor of the interpretation contained in the recent Danish note to Prussia, of the manner in which the article 5 of the treaty of Prague should be carried out. The "Presse" believes that all the chief members of the Italian Legation in Paris will shortly be replaced,

Paris, July 28.—In yesterday's sitting of the Senate, after a speech from the Duke de Persigny on the spirit of the Constitution, Baron Dupin explained the past history of Prussia and said she had formed a Northern Confederation in Germany offensive to France. The speaker asserted that the ambition and perseverance of Prussia did not lead him to believe that after the successes already gained she would now stop, but he hoped that the decisive moment would now arrive when the large States, to avoid the perils of the future, would unite together and limit the empire of Prussia to acceptable proportions. Then alone would they be able to reduce their military expenditure, then would France and the other nations be more happy and more rich in their peaceful rivalry. After voting the Budget, the session of the Senate was declared closed.

Vienna—The Vienna papers announce that Cardinal Antonelli has forwarded a circular despatch to the Papal Nuncios at Catholic Courts, calling their attention to the debates that have taken place in the Italian Parliament. The cardinal states that the attitude of the Italian Government is greatly at variance with the engagements which have been made with the Pope. The despatch also refers to the preparations made by the Italian volunteers to deprive the Pope of his temporal sovereignty.

Rome,—Yesterday, an encounter took place between the Papal Gendarmes and some brigands, in which two of the latter were killed and several wounded, notably their chief Panice. Another encounter also occurred in which four brigands we killed.

Berlin, July 27 [Evening].—The Sultan has conferred the Order of the Smarne with brilliantes upon the King of Prussia, and he moreover distributed before his departure a number of orders and presents among persons of distinction in Prussia. The *Commercial Gazette* asserts that Russia has addressed a diplomatic communication to the signatary Powers of the treaty of Paris in reference to certain negociations on the subject of an European guarantee in favour of the Porte.

Vienna, July 27.—The Emperor has conferred the Grand Cross of the Order of Leopold upon the Marquis of Bath, the Plenipotentiary from her Majesty, Queen Victoria. The *New Free Press* of this evening publishes an analysis of the official accounts of the state expenditure in 1866, showing that it exceeded the estimates by about 188,500,000 florins.

Vienna, July 28.—To-day, at noon, the Sultan received the diplomatic corps, and after that the staff of Generals were presented to his Imperial Majesty, by the Commander-in-Chief, the Archiduke Albrecht.

Copenhagen, July 27.—M. Beheic, the French Minister of Commerce, has arrived here. Reports are current that he is entrusted with a diplomatic mission.

The *Daily News'* City article, referring to the reduction of the rate of discount to 2 per cent., says:—

"This is the lowest rate that has ever prevailed at the Bank, and it has prevailed on only two previous occasions. A 2 per cent. rate was fixed on the 22d April, 1852, and again on the 24th July, 1862, exactly five years ago. On the former occasion it remained at this point for 37 weeks; but on the second occasion its duration was limited to 14 weeks. How long the existing rate will continue before confidence will return, and trade and enterprise revive, it is impossible to say, the indications of distrust being still rife on every side. Meanwhile, it is obvious from even a cursory glance at the Bank returns that the directors are perfectly justified in the step now adopted."

The *Telegraph* says Lord Derby's attack of gout, proves to be of a more severe character than was at first thought. The Premier is still confined to his bed, several days must elapse before he can return to the performance of his public duties.

The *Times* urges ministers to accept the aid of opposition peers, in order to render the Reform Bill as perfect as possible.

The *Telegraph* insists that no excuse should be given for the withdrawal of the bill. The resolution of Lord Halifax may stand as a protest, but the duty of the House is to pass the bill and no amendments from any quarter must be allowed to stand in the way.

The *Times* announces that Sir James Ferguson is appointed Under-Secretary at the Home Office, and he will be succeeded in all probability by Lord Clinton at the India Board.

The infant daughter of Prince Teck and Princess Mary of Cambridge is to be christened by the name of Agnes. This is a new name in the annals of our Royal Family.

The Austrian journals state that the Emperor Francis Joseph, on learning the execution of his brother Maximilian, declared that he would never again sign a death-warrant.

Such acounts as have been received from Mexico, though neither very full nor consecutive, since the execution of Maximilian, are only calculated to deepen the painful and indignant feeling produced by that heartless deed. The bloodthirsty spirit of the triumphant faction has been indulged without restraint or remorse, and apparently against all "foreigners" without respect of country or person.

The correspondent of the *New York Times*, in a letter from the city of Mexico makes the following terrific report:—

"The policy that is pursued by the Republicans so far, since their triumph at Queretaro, has been 'Blood, blood, blood.' Nothing but executions, imprisonments, and extortions have thus far marked the new era which has dawned upon Mexico by the destruction of the empire, and over which so many promising prophecies were made. Eighteen hundred men, strangers and Mexicans bearing arms, have been shot at Queretaro since the capitulation of that city; and not an evening has come or a morning broken but what the clang of rifles is heard at the different public plazas or squares. Wherever we hear these reports at eventide or at sunrise, we know that some uncondemned Frenchmen, Germans, or Mexicans are being pierced through and through by bullets. No trial allowed, no confession granted, but death, death, and blood, blood, are demanded by the so-called Liberal Government. So far as we have seen, with but few exceptions, it is composed of a motley crowd, and one thing is certain—no foreigner can live here. The persecutions upon all of them, Americans as well as others, have begun with earnest. All the consulates and foreign legations were entered and searched last evening against the protest of the respective Consuls and Ministers. 'Leave the country—we don't want you here,' are the greetings given to all foreign residents."

A Madrid telegram states that reductions amounting to 50,000,000 of reals have been made on the budgets of the army and navy, and that 20,000,000 more will be saved by the other government departments.

Times.—Apprehensions of serious damage to crops from the continued rain served to increase the panic in English and all other stock markets yesterday, and at one time during the day, consols experienced a fall of ¼ per cent. The daily decline of the Paris Bourse has contributed to the weakness on this side, and caused currency to be given to reports of ill-feelings between France and Prussia, which would otherwise be treated with disregard. It is probable however, that much of the flatness at Paris may be attributed to the distrust prevalent in England, the termination of which it is impossible at present to discern in the slightest.

Daily News.—The demand in the discount market yesterday was only moderate. The best three months bills were taken at 1⅞ per cent.

London Stock Exchange, this day July 28th. Opening prices, Consols for money, 94; do. for Accounts, 94⅛; New Threes, 93⅛.

Commercial advices from New York mention several heavy failures in the dry goods trade. The first in importance is that of Messrs George A. Wicks & Co. On investigation, however, it was found that the firm will be able to pay 60c to 65c on the dollar, and at a meeting of the creditors arrangements were made for the house to go on as usual—the firm agreeing to pay the above in six different instalments. The other failures of importance mentioned are those of Fairchild & Fanshawe, Wm. Brunner & Co., and Loeschigk, Willard, & Rhodes. Both the former failures will it is understood, prove heavy, and their liabilities are mostly out of the United States. The first named firm, it is said, can only pay but 18s 6d in the pound sterling.

New York, July 27, 6 p.m.—The steamer sailing to-day for Europe takes out 1,550,000 dols in specie. The Columbia has arrived out.

Gold, 140¼ sterling; Exchange on London, 110; 5.20 United States Bonds, 111½; Illinois, 118; Erie, 76½; Cotton—Middling Uplands, 26½.

LAS FLORES.

Some thousands of black cattle have died in this district during the last two months; Mr. Ramirez has lost over a thousand head and expects to lose as many more before the camps improve; Mr. Goya and many others have suffered equal losses.

Although the month of August has been unusually warm and fine, the camps have improved very little; the thermometer ranged between 50 and 68 but we have had scarcely any rain.

In certain localities of this partido sheep are in very bad condition and very scabby whereas in other parts of the same partido they are in tolerable good condition and some flocks really fat. I have heard of no sales lately but there are over a hundred thousand sheep for sale in this district at prices varying from 15 to 30$; there are no black cattle fit for sale, some of the 'estancieros' are slaughtering their stock merely for the hide: one man has offered to deliver twelve hundred hides in this town at fifty dollars each and his offer has been accepted; it must be remembered that these are not hides of dead animals; the gentleman who has made the sale intends slaughtering that number of his stock which is in poor condition.

Meat has risen to double its former price in our market; the meat of a wether is sold by the butchers at $40 which must leave them a great profit taking into calculation the value of the hide and grease. Bread is sold at four dollars and a half per pound; storekeepers have risen all their goods since the new License Law was enacted and add to all this the recent proposal of the Government requesting the Chambers to increase the 'Contribucion Directa' tax; the additional increase asked for by Government is only 25 per cent; the municipal taxes on carts and other affairs have been increased fifty per cent this year; with such a system we need not be surprised at seeing flocks of sheep sold by the auctioneer to pay taxes.

The majority of the camp members of Parliament know so little of the camp and are so imbued with politics that they allow the best interests of the country go to ruin; during this session there has not been a single bill introduced to parliament to improve the present deplorable condition of the camp.

If the Rural Society does not endeavour to stem the tide, the country will go headlong to ruir; it is useless to expect anything from any other quarter, the legislature and the Government have abandoned the country to its fate.

John Washington, a citizen of the U. S. died a few days since, he was buried outside the walls of the burying ground as it is supposed he was not a catholic; the writer of this requested the municipal corporation to enclose a small space adjoining the cemetery for protestants; one of the members said it would be ridiculous to think that a catholic municipality would build a protestant cemetery, where on the writer produced the subscription book for the new church and showed that the protestants of Las Flores subscribed as liberally towards the building of a catholic church as the greatest ultramontane in the 'partido,' and thereby proved themselves christians and not fanatics. It was then resolved to request the protestant inhabitants to subscribe towards the building of this cemetery and any deficit remaining would be paid up with the funds of the municipality; as such Mr. Daniel C. Kelly will thankfully receive any sum however small and acknowledge the receipt of same in the 'Standard.'

'Chacras' and 'quintas' have been very much looked after during the last month, which would lead to the supposition that people are turning their mind to tillage, a business that has been hitherto almost totally neglected here. These grounds have been sold out in 'fee simple' at 160$ per square of 150 yards long by an equal width; the 'quintas' consist of four squares of ground; some of the 'chacras' have twelve and others twenty five squares. Some of the late purchasers have bought four of the latter size 'chacras' in one plot making a nice farm of one hundred squares or about four hundred acres; these grounds are already measured and have good fiandubay land marks, and I may add for the information of those whom it may concern that there are yet some hundreds of these plots for sale at the Court House of this town.

Potatoes are selling at 30$ per arroba; green cabbages at one dollar a head; pumpkins four dollars each; and other vegetables equally as dear.

Sheepskins have been sold as high as 130$ per dozen. The wool brokers are already going their rounds paying their annual visits to secure their old customers and endeavour to enrol new ones; we had two of these gentlemen out here lately. There are a great number of 'puestos' and small 'estancias' to be rented in this partido; the sheep on some of these places are offered for sale on credit.

Solanet's capon saladero has stopped working for want of hands; labourers are very scarce in this 'partido' and in a few days they will be yet scarcer as another contingent is going to be called out for frontier service.

The Corporation of this town withdrew the subsidy of 500$ a month from the shoolmaster but continues giving a subsidy of 900$ to the schoolmistress; verily there must be some magic enchantment in crinoline. This lady gets a salary from the Sociedad de beneficiencia of 1000$, four hundred for an assistant of which she only pays the assistant 200$, each child pays 25$ and having over forty scholars she consequently gets another thousand dollars at least from them, which makes altogether an income of three thousand two hundred dollars a month and house rent free, a pretty fair salary for teaching reading and writing.

Business cannot be duller than it is at present in this town, people in every branch of trade say that they can scarcely make the two ends meet; another year like this will smash half the stores in this town.

The Committee of the Club have decided on Calling a general meeting of the members; even this institution is yielding to the depressed state of the times.

As I am writing this Santa Rosa has just made her appearance, how she will treat us during her visit I cannot say as I must close this immediately; some of our farmers must feel at this moment rather nervous, if the nervous shock has been serious and worth relating I will detail it by the next

DICK.

THE FRENCH MAILS.

ARRIVAL OF THE AUNIS.

The French packet arrived at her anchorage yesterday morning early, but owing to the rough state of the river the mails did not get ashore before one o'clock.

The news is commercially favorable, and some rumors current that the balance of the loan has been placed in the market.

Owing to the stormy weather in England fears were entertained about the crops, and wheat and flour had gone up.

Salted hides, tallow, and wool show a slight improvement.

Money rules extremely easy.

Argentine Bonds	70 to	72
B. Ayres do.	78	80
River Plate Bank	44	45
Central Arg. Railway	7½	7
Southern Railway	15½	16
Consols	94¼	

The Reform Bill has been sent up to the Lords.

The Prince of Wales had returned to London.

Things on the Continent look gloomy, and grave fears of a war between France and Prussia.

The grand naval Review, for which so much preparation was made, took place at Spithead, on the 17th inst., in presence of her Majesty, and her illustrious guests, the Sultan of Turkey and the Viceroy of Egypt. The weather was somewhat unpropitious and marred the scenic effect of this great display of England's maritime strength. The ships were unable to manœuvre, as was intended, the heavy swell and roughness of the wind preventing them leaving their anchorage; but a large quantity of powder was expended and a mimic sea battle was fought. The estimated cost to the nation of this naval display is stated at £50,000.

The night of the 15th inst. will be memorable in the Parliamentary history of England. It was signalised by the passing of the Reform Bill through the third reading, thus consummating, so far as the House of Commons is concerned, the largest and most liberal measure of enfranchisement ever proposed or introduced by any Government. Several speeches were delivered, the most notable being those of Lord Cranborne and Mr. Lowe. The former expressed his conviction that the bill would result in impairing the strength of our most cherished institutions, and in subordinating the direction of public affairs to the artisan classes, who, with the consciousness of power, would not fail to use it in promoting their own special and sectional interests. He also attacked the Government with great severity, alledging that they had discredited that high and sensitive honour and dignity which ought to characterise the Executive of this country in submitting to the direction of the Liberal Opposition. Mr. Lowe, in his remarks, asserted that the most calamitous consequences would ensue from the operation of the measure, and(with a sort of charlatan solemnity, unveiled a most direful future to the gaze of honorable gentlemen. The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied, and, while feebly rebutting the charges of Lord Cranborne, overwhelmed the member for Calne with laughter-provoking ridicule.

There is no truth in the report that the Government has resorted to physical force to compel the Emperor of Abyssinia to set free the European captives whom he has so long detained.

The naval review at Spithead, which, according to the Owl, costs the country £50,000 was all but a failure,fierce gusts of wind and copious downpouring of rain preventing the fulfilment of the programme. The ships were there; so were the Queen, the Sultan, the Viceroy of Egypt, the Prince of Wales, and tens of thousands of spectators; but the grand show was cut short, the fleet went through no manoeuvres, and the Sultan had to be content with a cruise in the royal yacht between the two squadrons.

The Viceroy of Egypt, after viewing the fleet at Spithead on Wednesday, started for Dover on his journey home.

An important point in connection with the liquidation of Barned's Banking Company was raised before the Chief Clerk of the Master of the Rolls on Saturday, namely, whether the dividend of three shillings in the pound should be paid to such creditors as are or have been shareholders, and who dispute their alleged liability to be placed upon the list of contributors. The Chief Clerk expressed his opinion that the dividend ought to be paid to all creditors of the bank, without any reference whatever to claims pending against them; but at the request of the solicitor for the creditors' representatives, he referred the question for the decision of the Master of the Rolls in chambers.

The rumour that Prince Napoleon was about to be sent on a mission to Copenhagen is not generally credited in France.

Berezowski, the would-be assassin of the Czar, was on Monday tried in Paris. The indictment set forth all the circumstances connected with the perpetration of the atrocious crime, and the prisoner, having been found guilty with extenuating circumstances was ordered to be transported for life. The French papers generally approve of the sentence on Berezowski, for the attempted assassination of the Czar. Among a certain class of individuals, however, it is thought that the verdict of the jury, which gave the prisoner the benefit of "extenuating circumstances," is not likely to conciliate public feeling in Russia, where it is considered that the circumstances under which the attempt was made were an aggravation of the offence. Even had the prisoner been convicted of the capital offence, it seems hardly probable that the law would have taken effect; for it is said that the Czar, before leaving France, extorted from the Emperor Napoleon a promise that the full penalty of the law should not be exacted.

It appears by a return just published that whilst French exports for the first five months of this year are lower by 200,000,000 francs than for the same period last year, the importations for a similar time have increased by 133,000,000 francs. This difference of nearly 400,000,000 francs in five months indicates a most unsatisfactory state of affairs, to which at present France seems scarcely alive,

An important increase is being made in the military power of France; two companies are to be added to every regiment of infantry, and 23 batteries are to be added to the artillery. The *Globe* says—"We recognise the significance of these changes, and we entirely approve their wisdom. We firmly believe that we shall soon see a great war in Europe, in which France and her allies will be opposed to the colossal power of Russia and Prussia, In such a contest we do not think it doubtful which way the sympathies of this country will incline."

It appears by the Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* that great want of confidence is still felt in Paris, and the slightest movement in a military way increases alarm. The Emperor' proposed visit to the camp of Chalons is construed into a desire to examine the state of the troops and determine whether war shall be made before winter comes on or in the spring. It is supposed that the session will be closed this week, as all parties are tired of legislating, but no one expects that in the October session the laws on the press and the right of meeting will be passed. The Empeperor, it is said, regrets his liberal promises of the 19th of January, and the innocents are considered as good as strangled.

The Sultan has expressed his admiration of all that he has seen in Paris, and the pleasure that he has derived from his visit to the French court. It is reported that his Imperial Majesty has avowed his intention to introduce French institutions into his empire, and that he has requested the Emperor of the French to recommend him a preceptor for the education of the heir to his throne.

The *Moniteur du Soir* in speaking of the Sultan's visits to France and England, says—"In England, as in France, his Majesty has received testimonies of respectful interests. Equally struck by the progress which an act so considerable as the voyage of the chief of Islamism proves to have been made in the Oriental world, the two nations form the wish that the generous inspirations of this Sovereign shall be confirmed by the imposing spectacle of their civilization."

The *Globe* has reason to believe the visit of the Sultan to France and England will have an important effect in producing an amelioration of the position of the Christians in his dominions, as well as the introduction of improvements in the general administration of the empire. A series of important salutary reforms are likely to be commenced as soon as the Sultan returns to Constantinople.

A denial has been given through an official French journal to th rumour that an investigation into the conduct of Marshal Bazaine while in Mexico had been proposed.

The French Legislative Chambers continue to be the scene of very stormy debates upon the various parts of the budget. The war budget is now under consideration, and the Opposition have not allowed the discussion to proceed to any length without denouncing the policy of the Government, both with regard to the Mexican expedition and the recent affairs in Germany. M. Jules Favre complained of the costly character of the government of France, and of the ovation lavished upon the Czar, which led his Majesty to misinterpret the feeling of the people towards him and to adopt measures detrimental to Poland. He charged the Government with rashness in raising the Luxemburg question, and said that if it had obtained a diplomatic victory it had also been very near committing a military folly. M. Rouher has at each sitting defended the course taken by the Government, and has displayed considerable tact in dealing with the arguments of his opponents. The most striking feature of the debates has been the fearless and unqualified manner in which the Opposition has dealt with the Imperial policy in France. M. Jules Favre and his parliamentary colleagues are at present too small a minority seriously to affect the position or existence of the present Government; but it is thought that the expressions of discontent heard within the Chamber will tend to strengthen and increase the dissatisfaction which is known to exist among the people. It is expected that the Legislative session will be brought to a close at the end of the present or the beginning of the next week.

The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Star* says that the recently published account of the execution of the Emperor Maximilian was a fictitious one, concocted in the office of the *Figaro*, the first journal in France which published the account. Full and authentic details of the execution have, however, now been received, from which it appears that the Emperor was shot face to the front, but that Miramon and Mejia, who were executed at the same time, were reduced from their rank and shot through the back. The event has occasioned great rejoicing among the Republicans. An application for the pardon of the Emperor, made by the Prussian Minister, was refused by Juarez, on the ground that justice and the future peace of the Republic demanded his execution.

Several of the Paris newspapers have reproduced a decree of the late Emperor Maximilian, declaring that rebels taken with arms in their hands after a certain date should be shot; and have presented it as an excuse for Juarez's killing him. The Paris correspondent of the *Globe*, however, says that it was Marshal Bazaine who forced Maximilian against his will to sign that decree, but that his Majesty, so far as depended on him, prevented it from being executed. Several of the Mexican consuls and vice-consuls in France have resigned.

The Empress Charlotte is still in ignorance of the terrible calamities which have happened in Mexico, and of the execution of her unfortunate husband. The Queen of the Belgians has gone to Miramar, to endeavour to persuade the Empress to return with her to Belgium; but it is feared that the unhappy lady will be found too ill to be removed.

Considerable agitation of public feeling is said to prevail in France just now, and the disastrous results of the expedition to Mexico have led certain classes of the people to consider how far France ought to repose in the wisdom of the Emperor, and in his personal rule. The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post* says plainly that "people are less confident in Imperial rule, and it may be the Emperor is not so popular because he hesitates in his promised onward reforming programme of January 19th, and because the country is beginning to get anxious about the national finances." Another disturbing element is an expected modification of the Ministry. M. Rouher, Minister of Finance, has unquestionably been most roughly handled in the Corps Legislatif, and has been charged with deceiving the country on the subject of the stability of the Mexican empire. and with carrying out a policy of extravagant expenditure and armaments. The Emperor, however, has given to the minister an expression of his strong attachment, and of the admiration in which his Majesty holds the eminent talents of M. Rouher, which will more than compensate for the violent attacks made upon his policy by the Opposition in the Corps Legislatif.

It is insinuated in some of the semi-official journals of France that the demonstrations of mourning made by the Court of Berlin for the death of the Emperor Maximilian are only an excuse for certain newspaper articles, the object of which is to throw odium upon France. In Berlin it is calculated that the more the origin of the Mexican expedition is talked of in Europe, the more will the Emperor Napoleon be held responsible in Austria for its tragical conclusion. The object is said to be to prevent any alliance between France and Austria; but the French public is assured "that these Prussian machinations will not succeed; that the Emperor of Austria sees only in Napoleon III. a brother who sympathises with his grief; that France and Austria are united as before; and that although the meeting between the two Emperors will be deferred for some days, their grasp of each other's hand when they do meet will not be less friendly or less hopeful than it would have been under happier circumstances."

It appears by intelligence from Mexico that Vera Cruz capitulated on the 27th of June, and that General Santa Anna was shot on the 28th. All parties who have served in the Imperial army have been deprived of the rights of citizenship till restored by the Mexican Government. Officers are to be imprisoned for terms varying from two to six years. All foreign privates are to be banished, and Imperial generals and prominent civil officers are to be tried for high treason.

The commercial public will be pained to hear that the Atlantic cable of 1866 has again been broken. Experiments give the locality at fifty miles from the landing-place at Heart's Content. The 1865 cable is reported to be in perfect order.

Spain, it must be said to her honour, is striving to regain her financial credit. It is never too late to mend, and better late than never. The conversion of the Spanish debt is to take place immediately—that of the passive debt will be effected in London and Paris. It is announced by the official journal at Madrid that the Minister of Finance, in his desire "to place Spanish credit upon a secure footing," has resolved not only to pay certificates, but also interest to the bondholders who did not receive certificates in 1851. On the principle that honesty is the best policy, this course of conduct will speedily raise the character of Spain on all the bourses of the world. Either Spain must be much misrepresented by the correspondents of the English papers who reside there, or there must be something very exceptional in the resources of the country. Even this year it was represented in some of these communications that the Queen desired to pay a visit to the Paris Exhibition, but was too poor to incur the expense. Discrepancies equally striking not unfrequently come under our observation.

The affairs of Italy are looking up. The Parliament of that country, after a prolonged series of discussions, has at length obtained a Budget which it regards as satisfactory. The scheme proposed by the Minister of Finance has been adopted by 193 votes to 27.

The Continent is again alarmed by rumours of wars. The Paris correspondent of a London morning paper has this ominous statement: "It is certain that the French Emperor is meditating war on a grand scale, and it is equally certain that the nefarious object is an extension of territory, in order to restore his prestige, grievously damaged by the Mexican failure, and to stifle opposition at the next election. There is a hope that the good sense of the world may yet baulk these designs; but safety lies in vigilance, and a keen sense of the impending danger." Will the two Queens now at Osborne discuss the situation?

The meeting of the Conservative peers on the 19th instant, at the Premier's official residence in Downing street, passed off most satisfactorily. There were 100 noblemen present, and they expressed an opinion that the bill should be preserved in its integrity, and above all, that the lodger franchise should be maintained. There was less unanimity about the redistribution of seats part of the measure, and it seemed to be the conviction of some of the noblemen that this part of the bill would have to be altered in the next session. It would seem from all this that the members of the Upper Chamber are in a fair way of "Americanising our institutions" to a greater extent than even the Conservatives in the Lower House. What extraordinary changes we are witnessing!

New York, July 11.—Mexican intelligence published by the New York journals states that Juarez and his cabinet left San Luis Potosi on the 1st inst. for the capital. His wife left New Orleans yesterday for Vera Cruz in the American revenue steamer Wilderness. It is reported that Santa Anna is still alive, but is held a prisoner at Yucatan. The navy department is said to have ordered the frigate Susquehanna to proceed to Mexico and demand Santa Anna, dead or alive, and an apology.

The report of the directors of the Buenos Ayres Great Southern Railway Company (Limited), to be presented at the general meeting on the 31st instant, states that the traffic of this young line has already developed itself to an extent which ensures the success of the undertaking. During the year 1866 the net revenue was £19,363, leaving to be paid by the Government £29,636 to make up the 7 per cent. guaranteed by them. The issue of debentures having been increased to £80,400, the directors have been enabled entirely to extinguish the debt to the banks. Inasmuch. however, as it is necessary to provide a sum of £28,000, chiefly for works not contemplated in the original estimates, it is proposed "to spread the burden of providing the additional works over the first few years' revenue, making a substantial contribution to it out of the profits already earned, raising the remainder by the issue of bonds for short periods, and redeeming them by repeating the contributions from revenue each year until they are extinguished."

We learn from Washington that the arrangement of preliminaries to an arbitration of the Alabama claims is still rendered impossible by Mr. Seward's determination that the subject of the recognition of the belligerent rights of the South shall be also submitted. There are rumours of serious differences between the President and his Premier on some foreign question, but the nature of it and the country concerned are not known.

A private and informal gathering of about forty persons, principally foreigners and ex-Confederates, took place on the 8th, at Washington, to discuss the project of raising a company of volunteers for Mexico, and to join what, it is generally anticipated, will be either a regular or filibustering expedition to that country. The company, to be called Maximilian's Avengers, will number over one hundred picked men. No steps were taken towards organization, as it was concluded to await the action of some other point first; it would be preferred at the North.

An Englishman, who confessed to be dreadfully out at elbows as concered his French, addressed a waiter thus:—"Gosson, donnez more du ving blong? Could you make it convenient to speak English?" replied the *garcon*, "I've only been 'ere height days."

THE ECLIPSE IN BUENOS AYRES.

Owing to the murky state of the weather, the heavy mist and drizzling rain, it was almost impossible to obtain an exact observation, still the whole city was on the 'qui vive' the streets and azoteas were crowded at an early hour, until seven minutes before 8 o'clock a.m. there was no sign whatever in the heavens to indicate the eclipse, then it was that the dense clouds clearing away we caught a glimpse of the sun, in an instant the clouds swept past and we became sensible of a gradual obscurity; at 8 o'clock everything assumed a yellowish hue even the grass. We noticed large flocks of birds flying to the west, the atmosphere seemed to grow dense and although the barometer exhibited no change even out of doors, it was close and oppressive. At 15 minutes past 8 the darkness began and gradually increased until at 32 minutes 30 seconds past 8 o'clock a.m., we were sensible of the total eclipse, there was sufficient light to see across the street but not to read, and on the Railways the locomotives whistled furiously. We witnessed one ineffectual effort to make a vohorse me, although horses in motion did not come to a stand still, the horse under Sr, Arriolas gig, notwithstanding all the efforts of the servant could not be made to move, the animal seemed affrighted. As to the ants, owing to the weather there were none out. Poultry however returned to roost, the pigeons flew home to their houses, and the birds ceased singing Many persons complained of a dizziness; owing to the hour, the weather and the short duration of the eclipse it was difficult to make any extensive observations. the darkness lasted 187 seconds and the very instant light came the cocks all commenced crowing. Respecting the darkness it was by no means so intense as during the awful dust storm in March 1866, in fact it was a totally different description of obscurity, that of the storm being tangible, that of the eclipse sensible. From the mole-head nothing but the lights of the city could be observed and it has been remarked that the darkness about the mole appears to have been more intense than in the city. The river early in the morning had a heavy swell on, during the eclipse it was perfectly calm, and just before the darkness set in, gulls and sea birds flew past towards the west.

THE WAR IN PARAGUAY.

THE DEMOLITION OF CURUPAITY.

Corrientes, August 23rd 1867.

On the morning of the 15th inst. the Brazilian Admiral hoisted his pennant from the ironclad 'Brazil' and a few moments after the signal was given to run the gauntlet of Curupaity with all steam. The word was no sooner said than done. The Brazil led the way in gallant style closely followed by the ironsides Bahia, Cabral, Mary and Barros, Barroso, Silvado, Tamandare, Lima Barros, Colombo and Lindoya. The command was to pass up with closed ports and without firing a shot, and obedient thereunto the devoted boats moved on through a perfect hurricane of shot and shell from the shore battries. They had not proceeded far when a ball struck the Colombo in the screw, and she was obliged to make the Admiral signals of distress. The Silvado was ordered to tow her, and the cool intrepidity with which this delicate order was fulfilled reflects the greatest honor on the Imperial navy. Never was there a more critical moment, with the river full of 'torpedos' the air charged with shells it was glorious to see the style in which the 'Silvado' wheeled round and facing the guns bore her crippled companion victoriously off, when to hesitate a moment would have exposed the Colombo to the concentrated fire of eighteen 68 pounders posted on shore at half range. The movement was effected with the trifling loss of two men killed and a few wounded.

The luckless Commander of the ironclad Tamandare, Captain Barbosa foolishly thinking himself out of range opened the port-hole the better to examine the hostile heights. In the twinkling of an eye a shell from the land batteries entered the aperture and bursting in the tower wounded the captain and several of the men. The unfortunate commander was fearfully mutilated in the arm, which had to be amputated above the elbow.

Half an hour after effecting the pass the ironclads anchored 1,500 yards below Humaita, in a small canal between the Chaco bank and an Island, from behind which they kept up for forty-eight hours an incessant fire on the fort.

The new moorings are admirably chosen, for whilst the iron-clads have good room to work the guns, the island serves as a most convenient shelter against the enemy's balls. The enemy are reported to have suffered heavily from the cannonade. several fires or explosions having occurred in the fort, certain it is, one of the towers of the church has fallen. One of the vessels which supported the cross chains was sunk. The Garibaldino batallion formerly encamped in the Chaco opposite Curupaity have followed up the fleet and are now located on the river Oro, a little stream flowing, into the Paraguay about a mile below Humaitá. Since the last couple of days the iron-clads have not fired a shot. Such I am told are their orders, though I am sure I don't know why, unless it be a scarcity of munitions, an inexhaustible supply of which may be had from Cerrito. The gunboats anchored at Curuzu spend both powder and ball freely enough in shelling the jungles I fear with but little effect.

The Paraguayans are hard at work in the trenches which now measure over two metres and are still being enlarged. The Brazilian engineers have taken the hint, and the Argentines are the only ones who will not be buried alive, but their position is a most exposed one, some say untenable and they may yet learn their mistake in not fortifying it.

Mr. Gould the Secretary of the British Legation visited Generals Mitre and Caxias to whom he explained his mission. An orderly with a flag of truce was sent to the hostile lines to solicit a pass for Mr. Gould through Humaitá This Lopez sternly refused but said he was welcome to cross lower down and sent the commander at Curupaity an order to that effect. Caxias then presented Mr. Gould with a passport through the Curuzu squadron.

The envoy proceeded to Itapiru thence he was conveyed in the Doterel to Curupaity where he disembarked same day; he was received on shore by a division of Lopez body guard, specially detached to escort him to head quarters. These men were better clothed and fed than the garrison, for there are no camp sutlers in Curupaity and it really seems incredible how the poor Paraguayans live—overworked, half-starved unclothed, and exposed to all the inclemency of the weather.

Republica.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM SINBAD.

ARRIVAL OF THE PROVEEDOR

Itapiru, August 24.

Gentlemen.

My last to you left here yesterday after midday. The cannonade then going on was kept up at a furious rate till long after dark, when a driving rain-storm came on, which is still raging. In the afternoon the steamers Doña Francisca and San Pablo left here crowded with troops bound to Curuzu. To-day there has been no firing; in fact it rains too heavily to do so, even if the artillerymen were supplied with umbrellas. In the evening a steamer came up with two brigs in tow, one of which wore English colors, the other Dutch; both had deck loads of hay. One acquainted with the localities of Estero Bellaco, and possessing a smattering knowledge of the Guarani language, can easily solve the vexed question, "Where is Tuyu-Cué?" From the frequent mention made of the name you would very naturally suppose it to be a town, or a village, at least, a place of some importance. It is not so. Tuyu-Cué (the Paraguayans write it Túyúcué) is a compound Guarani appellation given to places, where there are dried up pantanos. Tuyu, literally translated implies mud, the annexed Cué is significative of something that has ceased to exist; hence the confusion to find its vocal. There are many such places in the neighborhood of Estero Bellaco that have the same name, and will increase in number as the river falls. It is presumable the Tuyu-Cué meant is the one near the Boqueron; if so, it may be a mile or more, in a northerly direction from Tuyuty. You may judge of its distance from Itapiru, from the fact that your humble servant has gone to it from here and returned the same day on foot. Commander Michell and Mr. Secretary Gould visited all the allied encampments, and even reached the most advanced positions. They came back in a few hours, after they set out upon the journey, notwithstanding, having been escorted a good part of the way by foot soldiers. It is in vain to scan "the latest maps extant" to find such places as Tuyuty, Tuyu-Cué, or Curuzu, mere nicknames given by the Paraguayans who are fond to do so to things. animate or inanimate. Why was Tuyuty substituted for Yatayty (anglice extensive palm groves), its legitimate name, and by which it was called in the despatch giving the account of the action of the 24th of May? It may have been done for euphony, nevertheless one of the names, indicates a vast collection of mud, the other as I have just said abundant palm groves. Tuyutyanos was a name given in derision by the inhabitants of Pilar to the dwellers who had located themselves on the knolls among the bogs of Estero Bellaco.

SINBAD.

AN ENGLISH EYEWITNESS.

Curuzu, August 18.

H.M.S. Dotorel anchored at one a.m. on Sunday, the 18th. After communicating with the Commodore, who signalled 'cease firing,' and hoisted the British flag at the fore, the Dotorel, with the flag at the main, passed the fleet, and anchored within a short distance of the earthworks of Curupaiti. The current swung the ship within thirty feet of a round earthwork among the trees. An officer came on board and spoke to Captain Michell, who immediately landed with Mr. Gould. The guns of the fort had their breeches turned to the ship, and shortly after anchoring they covered them with hides, whether out of courtesy, or because they rarely return the fire of the fleet, it is hard to say.

About a score of soldiers were on the earthworks close to us. They were fine-looking fellows, apparently well-fed, and fit for anything. Some of them were rather scantily rigged, but a few 'cutty sacks' drying on the bushes perhaps accounted for their dress being so highly suitable to the climate, and quite justified the remarks of a sailor, who said, 'they look as if they had not had a mend lately.' The ship lay here about two hours. In the interval the men exchanged courtesies with the soldiers. A soldier that spoke a little English told one of the boat's crew that went on shore, that a great number of their men were English.

On the return of Captain Michell three Paraguayan officers came on board. They were well-dressed; one of them had a red shirt and duck-trousers (they say it is the proper uniform for his rank, but without shoes). Like the men, they were well-armed. The men that brought them off had an Enfield rifle, sword, and bayonet. The officers said the fire of the fleet did them little harm: most of the shells burst among the trees, others on leaving the gun, and some not at all. They said they killed about 40 of the Brazilians while the ironclads were passing, and it was no great feat for iron ships.

They have every confidence in the end of the war, and that the fleet will not pass Humaita. They said the firing we heard going on was the ironclads trying to destroy the obstructions at Humaita. They also said they have plenty of everything they require, though it may be doubted: still there was nothing in their appearance to contradict it. That they have some means of getting supplies is evident. In the lines they occupied at Itapiru were found cartridge wrappers marked 'London, 1866.' After landing Mr. Gould's luggage, and the despatches for the American Minister, the Dotorel left and anchored astern of the Commodore's ship.

The Commodore showed great kindness, and sent on board to know how much bread and fresh meat was required daily, for they could supply them, as they had a bakery and abundance of everything. The ships fire about every half-hour. They do not appear to do much execution, as the men at the works in Curupaiti rush out to watch the shells burst immediately they see them fired.

Monday, August 19.

The fleet firing every half-hour at the earthworks, occasionally dropping a shell into the wood below, the Paraguayans not returning the fire.

Tuesday, August 20.

A gunboat got under weigh at nine a.m., and fired shell and grape shot among the trees. The other ships directed their fire to the same quarter. In the evening the Paraguayans opened fire from the place the Brazilians were so intent on shelling. They soon gave it up, after half an hour or so. The Brazilian Commodore visited Captain Michell at mid-day. In the evening the guns of Curupaiti were fired up the river: shortly after the thunder of the ironclads was heard. It is evident they are attacking the place from above.

Wednesday, 21.

The Herval, Cabral, and Colombo have been shelling Curupaita all night, and are still at it; the fleet below are firing about eight shots an hour. The Paraguayans rarely fire, when they do it is at the ironclads. The rest of the fleet above Curupaiti are still engaged destroying the stockade and chain at Humaita: up to last night they have sunk one of the three chatas that support the chain. Though they have struck the chain with shot they have not broken it. Owing to its being placed at an angle across the river, a ship trying to break it by running stem in would be caught in one bow, and driven under the guns of the fortress, the current being in that direction; to strike it fair a ship would have to make a sharp turn, and of course would lose all its weight. One of the turret-ships is fitted with a winch so that they can heave the chain close to the gun and cut it with a shot. If they are fortunate enough to hook it there will be some hard pulling, as the Paraguayans have a windlass for heaving it in the fortress. The chain is of great strength, being made by twisting three large cables together. A number of men and officers are going to join the iron fleet to-morrow. Communication is kept up by the road which the Brazilians cut through the swamp.

Thursday, 22.

As Mr. Gould did not return this morning as expected the Doterel left for Corrientes for coal.

When the iron ships ran past the batteries or guns of Curupaiti the Admiral led the van, with band playing and colors flying. As the bank is about 30 feet high they kept close under guns, which could not be depressed sufficiently to bear on the hulls. The shots that struck them only damaged the bulwarks, excepting the Colombo, who got a shot in her deck that knocked a grating into her machinery and brought her up. As it was impossible to clear it at once she was taken in tow whilst under fire. The officers and pilots were on the decks, and suffered severely from the riflemen. As the only object was to run past, they merely loaded one gun, shut all the ports of the casemate, and inside placed sand-bags, passing a trigger-line over them, so as to fire one shot if required. The turret-ships turned the blind side to Curupaiti.

From the experience gained at Itapiru, and it is an objection to an ironclad ship, a shot entered the port of the Tamandare, and not getting out, it cleared the casemate of almost every one that was in it before its force was expended.

JACK TAR.

THE CORDOVA REVOLUTION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Rosario, August 27th, 1867.

I write to you without having much of importance to communicate, and, more than anything else, to prevent you from publishing false rumors, which, in times like the present, are pretty rife.

Our distinguished Minister of the Interior, Dr. Rawson, arrived yesterday, accompanied by his secretary and Mr. Perdriel. He will proceed to Villanueva to-morrow, probably to form a judgment on the state of affairs in general.

Two pieces of rifled artillery were shipped from Buenos Ayres on Saturday, and should have been on their way to Cordoba by the train by this time, but, strange to say, they have not yet arrived. I do not suppose they will be needed, but they would form an excellent auxiliary, and would frighten the rebels into submission, and thus save effusion of blood. The artillerymen, twenty in number, came up with Dr. Rawson.

We have absolutely no news from Cordoba to be relied on. I was told by a person that the Minister of War was released from prison, and was in the house of Mr. Roca; but I have no means to confirm the statement.

The National troops, to the number of about 1,500, are probably now on their march from the Paso del Pilar into the city of Cordoba, and I think we may confidently expect in six or eight days to hear of the dispersion of the rebels.

From the best sources of information I can get at, I learn that the revolution is by no means general in Cordoba. Either on account of the celerity of the National forces, the energetic action of Mr. Oroño having taken the rebels by surprise, or probably because the revolutionists have not been able to create a sympathy for their cause, it appears that Luengo is not well supported. He issued a proclamation calling for men, and for everything in the shape of arms, which necessary commodity he is very much in need of.

One single desertion has occurred amongst the Santa Fé contingent. The man was taken, and Colonel Nelson ordered him at once to be shot.

Governor Oroño arrived here the day before yesterday, and leaves for Santa Fé on Friday or Saturday.

We have just had a little episode here. Some blackguards sent out intelligence to the southern districts that there was a revolution in Rosario, and that Oroño had been taken prisoner and confined. No sooner was this heard, than the Comandante of the districts of Pavon assembled in one day a force of five hundred men, and was actually on the march to Rosario to liberate the Governor. Mr. Oroño arrived just in time to send out and stop them, showing the hoax they had been victims to. It is a pity that the authors of such hoaxes should not be punished severely. You will probably have some fearful story of this affair; do not pay attention to anything but what I write you.

The only co-operation that Luengo has received up to latest date, according to the *Ferro-Carril*, is from the Department of Loros, whose Comandante has joined him with a small force.

The National officers in command of the troops are all excellent men. Colonels Obligado, Aguero, Nelson, and the General commanding one of the best in the country, Conesa, who went up the day after he arrived in Rosario.

I am happy to say that the invasion I spoke of in my last turned out a false alarm. It seems a body of men marching to join the National troops, from some Department of Buenos Ayres, caused the rumor. However, I am not sorry it happened, as it has enabled, us to judge of what metal our new Jefe Politico is made of.

The river is falling, and the weather is cold and raw.

I have news from the Californian colony; all going on well. I have no time to-day to send you a copy of the letter received. An American gentleman has arrived here for the purpose of visiting the colony and the adjacent country, and transmitting the information he may obtain to his southern friends. I have presented him to Mr. Oroño, and he will accompany the Governor to Santa Fé, where every facility will be given to enable him to carry out his plans.

I think that my ideas in reference to settling the Chaco with North Americans will not turn out a myth. We have intelligence from California that some twenty-five or thirty families will be here before the end of the year; and I hope they will be only the pioneers of hundreds of others.

Yours truly,

W. P.

THE GERMAN REVOLUTION.

GREAT POLICE EXCITEMENT.

Late on Wednesday night the peaceable inhabitants of Buenos Ayres were stunned by the rumor of a German revolution in our very centre, got up, as it was rumored, by some ambitious sons of the Fatherland to carry out Bismark's dream of annexing these countries to Schleswig-Holstein. At first few believed it, but the heavy tramp of soldiers through the streets, the continuous whistling of the 'serenos,' and the dashing gallop of 'vigilantes,' armed to the teeth, proved to even the most incredulous that there was something up, and something very dangerous up. As a matter of course the rumor spread through the city like wildfire—billiard-players at the clubs pitched up their cues, and politicians at the Progreso rushed into the streets. For some time past we had been hearing sinister rumors of revolution from post to pillar, none believed them, but now we had the sad reality. The Chief of Police and National Government were right. The Ides of March had arrived—small-arms were looked for, revolvers loaded, and every man who walked through the street had that defiant air in his gait which there was no misunderstanding. Things had come to the worst, but we were prepared. The eve of the eclipse had been named for the motin. In fact, it is impossible to describe the general feeling through town, amongst both foreigners and natives, when evidence of the most conclusive character had been obtained of the intentions of the Germans.

The history of this alarming business is told in a few words: A wide-awake policeman, stationed in calle Piedad, in front of the River Plate Bank, observed some parties coming out of the gunsmith's shop in calle San Martin, carrying muskets; he dodged about for a few moments, and at last, when he saw that they were all pushing down the street, he followed; suddenly they wheeled up a back street, and as they spoke in Sclavonic he could not understand them, but when they got into calle Belgrano he noticed they entered a very suspicious looking house. To run to the commissary was but the work of an instant; that officer betrayed no surprise, but simply said he knew there was something in the wind, and girding on his sword started off with the vigilante. They planted themselves at the street corner, and observed that numbers—all apparently young athletic Germans—were entering the house; he watched his opportunity, went up, looked in, and to his horror saw the whole place full of conspirators! At once he formed his plans: send word to the Chief of Police and the Vice-President, call up Governor Alsina and Dr. Avellaneda, make the serenos give the alarm, and gather around him an effective body of policemen to hem the fellows in. All this done, he drew his sword, flung the scabbard to the winds, and with the cool daring of Richard Cœur de Leon fairly jumped into the room where the revolutionists were drilling. There was such an unmistakeable defiance in his attitude, with his sword pointing to the roof, his head bare, and his back hermetically set against the door, that Othello himself could not equal the attempt. The bewildered Germans, of course, riddled the intruder with balls, or cut him down at the key-hole? Nothing of the kind; they all burst out into that wild vacant Fatherland laugh, more indicative of anger than anything else. The 'comisario' gazed, the Germans laughed; the official could not speak German, and the conspirators would understand nothing else. The scene was awful. Meanwhile the excitement in the streets was each moment on the increase, and round the city from Barracas to the Socorro all was noise and tumult. Happily, a German broker just then entered, who knew in sunnier times the doomed 'comisario;' he asked the meaning of the scene before him, the Germans all spoke at once, and the 'comisario' joined in. Up came the soldiers, 'serenos,' 'vigilantes,' and 'comisarios' to make the arrests, when our friend the broker explained to the excited officials that the Germans were not conspirators, that they were merely rehearsing, as in a few days their club, the Germania, was about to give an amateur performance, in one part of which a number of soldiers appeared on the scene to change guard; happily this explanation sufficed, the soldiers and vigilantes departed, but the matter, although highly ludicrous, is not without its moral.

The French gunboat Decidé will in a couple of days leave for Paraguay; she will take up the new Consul, and bring down M. Cochelet and family.

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THE WEEKLY STANDARD.

"Nil falsi audeam, nil veri non audeam dicere."
CICERO.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1867.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

IMPORTANT FROM SINBAD.

Itapiru, August 30th.

Gentlemen.

At the time my last to you was sent forward, a storm was going on. At 3 p.m. of the 24th it ceased, when the cannonade was immediately commenced at Curuzu. It was kept up in a spirited manner, till eight in the evening; the reports of heavy artillery came in quick succession, averaging two per minute. What may have been the result of so much firing, here no one knows, nor does anyone seem to care in the least about it. 'En passant' permit me to observe, the only persons seen to take an interest in the matter, were a little cluster of English merchant seamen, one of them declared there was "bloody work going on." Perhaps on this continent there is not to be found another settlement of the size of Itapiru that contains the same number of foreigners, yet, no Englishmen, or North Americans, are seen here, except the crews from the merchant vessels that may occasionally be met with strolling on shore. Without counting the military, the population of the village may be put at 1500 souls, seven-eights of whom are Italians, or lawless women.

25th. Notwithstanding it is Sunday, goods are being landed the same as any other time. (To the honor of the English and Dutchmen be it said, they alone respect the day.) The belligerents at Curuzu equally ungodly, began to cannonade long before day came, and persevered in their wickedness throughout the day and following night. Gentlemen, the adventure of a flat-boat armed with one gun and a crew of twenty men giving battle, simultaneously to an ironclad and a covette, is doubtless still fresh in your memory. I have now to tell you of something, as wondrous, "and you may believe it." Since the forcing of the passage of Curupaity the ironclads are in a state of "strict and vigorous" blockade (at least as far as their supplies are concerned) kept so by a rabble of runagates possessing canoes who have assumed the command of the river, below the place where the rams are. The Brazilians are constrained to carry all necessaries by land, to vesssels that are near Humaita, a road having been opened in the Chaco for the purpose. In the name of common sense, of what avail is it to advance, leaving the rear exposed to be assailed by a vigilant and daring foe, who is at han ready to destroy the line of communication at any moment. This is a counterpart of the land movements made since the march from Tuyuty took place. To effect the conquest of Paraguay a plan different from the one now pursued must be adopted. The allies will find nothing to eat upon the onward march, everything needful must be taken with them, even the fodder for the horses and draught cattle. It is known the Admiral had orders from Rio Janeiro to force his way upwards *coûte qui coûte*; no allusion was made in the commands in reference to that which might possibly happen to the rear. If those from whom the mandates, enjoining to advance, emanate, were familiar with the impediments attending the invasion, they would have been inclined to take things more coolly; nevertheless if Osorio's vote had prevailed in the allied councils, a general battle would have been fought soon after the march from Tuyuty began; this was deferred from 'mañana' to 'mañana' till the arrival of Mitre, when it was indifinitely postponed. You are advised of the incidents, in order to save the trouble of making haste to the mole when a steamer comes in, you need not look for news respecting the decisive battle at present. A fresh south wind brought up a barque and a brig, both with hay; five schooner-brigs, four of which were also loaded with hay, a large pilot-boat with corn, and six river craft with miscellaneous freights. Four steamers likewise came in during the day. The weather is cool and cloudy, there is nothing new to report from the army: picket shooting is not so prevalent as formerly, still it is practised.

26th. The cannonade in the river Paraguay, has continued for the last twenty-four hours without interruption. Before daylight came, a tremendous report was heard; its concussion was palpable in such a manner as to jar glasses, that were standing upon a table, It was supposed to have proceeded from a torpedo, a powder magazine, or that a gunboat had blown up. It might have been caused by the simultaneous discharge of half a dozen heavy guns at the same time instant; a manoeuvre sometimes put in practice by the Paraguayans. Occasional firing has been heard in the direction of Tuyuty as well as upon the road that leads to head-quarters. Of the articles that arrive here, at present, the best paying ones are carts with their correspondent gear, a large number of which have been imported and more are to arrive, yet they are still in demand particularly, such as are used in Buenos Ayres which fetch enormous prices. Hundreds of wheel carriages are indispensably necessary to transport the hay, and maize, to say nothing, of the conveyance of whatever else the army needs. Trains of carts that were loaded at the Brazilian depot a month ago with pine planks, are still at the same place charged with the same loads. Why they are suffered to remain standing still, when so much required to do urgent work, no one can tell. A Dutch brigantine that came in with hay a month since, has in the interim sent one launch load of bales to the landing place: the bales came back the same evening, when they were re-embarked, this being done for the want of carts. There are a dozen or more of seagoing vessels in the same predicament waiting for facilities to discharge. The shipmasters manifest little heed, as to the detention, for the reason, it is stipulated a pataeon per month for each bale, is to be paid as the price of the demurrage. If a merchant, no matter how wealthy, should manage his pecuniary affairs, in the fashion weighty interests are conducted here, he would ere long become the tenant of a debtors prison.

27th. Again the uninterrupted cannonade is the order of the day; the concussions are felt, the smoke is seen to rise from the firing, and the explosive missiles are beheld to burst aloft-in midair, yet nothing is known of the casualities attending the conflict as the road the Brazilians opened from Tuyuiy to the river Paraguay is in possesion of the Paraguayans. From the prolonged firing one would naturally suppose the carnage was great even if but one shot out of twenty had told. As no wounded have as yet come down to the hospital at Guardia Cerrito, or to Corrientes, it is probable there has not been many mishaps or anything decisive done. At noontide rain began to fall, accompained by thunder and sharp lightning; heavy showers succeeded till after midnight. Irrespective of "the war of elements," the cannonade was going on as briskly as ever, faintly imitating the artillery of the skys. It is true the clouds surcharged with electricity were much nearer to us than Curuzu, The South wind continues, two steamers and several river craft have come in loaded mostly with Mediterranean produce or carts.

28th. The cannonade, as also the rain storm have not ceased, it has rained pretty much the whole day, at times heavily. However it does not prevent the usual smoke, and noise from being made in the River Paraguay. Bales of hay (they may be counted by thousands) lying out exposed to the weather have the full benefit of the showers, piles of sacks of maize, and other stores participate. This morning a large Brazilian transport steamer came in with a contigent on board and brought up at the upper anchorage. In the dusk of the evening (still raining) the troops were being landed in clumsy flat boats carrying fifty men each, propelled by a pair of oars. It would have taken them two hours to reach the landing point. I was at a loss to discover how this method of conveyance should have been selected, as there were several small steam tugs anchored within hail, that could have done the work in twenty minutes. The soldiers were dressed in new woollen cloths which must have become saturated with water before they came to land. Black and stupid, as the greater part of them were, they deserved commiseration, for at a bivouac in the mud was where they would have to pass a long stormy night, and to them, a bitter cold one, (the thermometer at 58°) as best they could. The flatboats on the way to the shore passed slowly, close under the stem of a vessel, where your humble servant chanced to be. At the time the booming of the distant cannon was heard, the troops gave unearthly shouts of defiance in reply to the reports. The firing like the storm continued throughout the night, which was excessively dark, so very much so that a person at the distance of a yard was invisible. Query? How did the belligerent artillerists take aim. Is is said there are Paraguayans, who like cats can see as well in the dark as they can by sunlight; if it may be feasible, let your oculist friends decide, as they are well qualified to do so.

29th. Again the usual cannonade at Curuzu. It has been kept up the whole day, and continued, but at longer intervals during the night. On the right in the direction of head-quarters, sharp firing of cannon and small arms was going on for the space of an hour. This took place at noon. A large Brazilian transport steamer came in with a numerous contingent; the troops were promptly landed. They were fresh from Brazil, mostly negros or mulatoes, young men, in good spirits, all had new woollen clothes, and were apparently well cared for; they seemed to be of a general opinion that Paraguay was a very cold country: many of the officers were of the same color as the men. The intervening 'bañado' from the stream to the high grounds is become a field of deep, adhesive mud, made so by the recent heavy rains. The new road and every other pathway are all in a shocking state, and will remain so for a few days. The weather keeps cool, cloudy, and with a drizzling rain.

30th. For the fiftieth time I have the unceasing cannonade to chronicle. Gentlemen, I fear you will not be pleased with the so often repeated cannonade and its sameness. However the firing of to-day as yet (1 p.m.) has not equalled the cannonade of the preceding days, only now and then desultory shots are heard; therefore I beg you will pardon the repetition. The steamer Pingo continues to make daily trips to Corrientes, calling at Guardia Cerrito. She has an English Captain who is, as well as the Engineer and Purser, very accommodating. Passengers (some of whom are hard characters) are well treated. There is one peculiarity pertaining to the steamer, unknown heretofore in the trade, which is punctuality in the hours of starting, and returning. The price of the passage is a sovereign, a meal is given on the way that is worth half the money. Four rials have to be paid at Corrientes to embark in a shore boat, here a dollar is the fare to the land; three hours are employed in going up, two in the downward passage. The steamer Susan Beirne came up with Commissarat Argentine stores, four other steamers have come in. Troops are lying embarked on board the steamer Emperatrice, she left here at noon crowded with men bound downwards, supposed to be en route for Rosario.

SINBAD.

THE SOUTHERN CAMPS.

A VISIT TO THE ENGLISH ESTANCIAS ABOUT RANCHOS.

Last week we made a short tour of the English estancias near Ranchos, and a few notes respecting them may be of interest to the general reader.

From the Facia (or Altamirano) station to Ranchos the camps looked in good condition. D. Pedro Alegre's estancia is about midway, with a handsome azotea house, gardens, and farm-yard. Several peach-mounts are seen at short distances on both sides of the road, and after an hour's drive we come up to Dr. Gibbings' estancia, the first point of my destination. The doctor's residence displays a confused style of architecture, having been originally after the manner of an English cottage, and is flanked by castellated brick building which have a very pretty effect in the perspective. But the quinta is really an object of attraction, consisting of a garden well-stocked with every kind of European fruit, and a peach-mount laid out in avenues lined with poplars: in the garden are more than a hundred choice plants recently arrived from San José, the gift of General Urquiza; and the avenues of the 'monte' bear the names of Mitre, Drago, Rawson, Fernandez &c. which they received when the President and his Ministers visited the place in 1864. Another avenue is now called after the *Standard*; the whole place is very neatly kept, and is said to contain over a million trees and plants.

The ruins of what was once the town of Ranchos stand about 2½ miles from the Doctor's estancia, and we drove over thither in his dog-cart. You pass through streets or lanes with roofless houses at distances of thirty to fifty yards, shewing that the place was once populous. In the plaza the same desolation reigns: a mud rancho used as a church, with one bell broken and another cracked; a Fonda, terminating a row of empty tenements; an Almacen acting as Postoffice; and an arch for running Sortija, which seems a sarcasm upon the dreary sepulchral aspect of the town——voilá tout! If you extend your wandering through the tenantless streets, you come upon a decent house that belonged to the late Dr. Sheridan, a quinta of Sor Casalins, a bakery, a carpenter's shop, and a boot-shop, the last sign of vitality in this Deserted Village. It is a marvel how these three artisans can even make out a living. An intelligent old gentleman, to whom I spoke of the dismal appearance of things around, said "the place can no longer be called Ranchos, but Las Tumbas." The ruin of Ranchos is generally ascribed to some Municipality or Justice of Peace a few years ago, who suffered the cattle of the estancias to over-run the quintas and ruin the quinteros. A fine church was partly built in the south end, but abandoned for want of funds.

I rode over to Mr. Hannah's estancia, some 4 leagues westward: on the way I was pursued by three wild-looking gauchos, shouting and gesticulating. I thought they were catching horses till one of them with a sword came close up, whereupon I and my comrade turned round. They were beating up National Guards for a new levy for Paraguay or the frontier, but offered no molestation when I told them of I had not the pleasure to be an Argentine citizen. The new estancia-house of Mr. Hannah is visible a long way, almost surrounded with trees. It is perhaps the finest edifice in the camp, and cost over £10,000 sterling. Mr. Hill shewed me the galpones where the fine sheep are kept, and sundry prize rams of various breeds. I regretted not finding Mr. Hannah at home, to congratulate him on his getting the only silver medal at Paris for River Plate wools. The *dip* for curing sheep of the scab is constructed after the model of Mr. Musgrave's (formerly of Australia, now of Guardia Monte), and 2,000 sheep can be well dipped in half a day. At dinner I met a number of young men of good family and education recently arrived in the country; most of them purpose starting as sheep-farmers after seeing a little of camp-life. Before leaving, I visited the little grave-yard where repose the remains of Dr. Sheridan and Mr. Robert Hannah, under appropriate tomb stones.

Next day Dr. Gibbings took me to the estancia of Mr. Henry Thwaites, adjoining the old Thwaites estancia and that of Mr. Gandara. Don Enrique has a pretty place, a comfortable modern azotea house, and a large garden fenced in. We breakfasted with him, and the drove over to the Gandara estancia, where we found that gentleman busy with his new Graseria for melting down sheep: the boiler &c. are from Marshall's of Barracas, and the place will be ready to begin working this month. Mr. Gandara means to kill largely, and I learn the business pays so well that the Grasserias in Chascomus and B. Ayres are killing two hundred thousand sheep monthly. The Southern Railway does some business, now, in carrying sheep's tallow, in pipes, into town for exportation.

On Tuesday morning I started for the Espartillar, on the magnificent estates of the Fair family, managed by Mr. Patrick Reid. It is about 4 leagues SS E. of Ranchos. Before going thither I was told that it was the best-managed estancia in South America, and I saw nothing to disappoint the high expectations I had formed of the place and of Mr. Reid's system. A stranger from England wishing to see estancia life would do well to visit the Brichadero in Banda Oriental and the Espartillar on this side.

The 'estancia' is visible about two leagues after leaving 'Ranchos,' and presently you see a 'cordon' of tasteful puestos; there are 42 of these 'puestos' on the 'estancia,' all well-built, with shingle roof, and some of them having fine plantations. Here and there you see a few clumps of Esparta grass, which gives its name to the 'estancia.' The house is pleasantly situated on a ground, overlooking a lagoon and 'arroyo.' The out-offices are sheltered by venerable acacia trees, and an immense tract of fenced and arable land extends south and east.

The first settler on the Espartillar was one Barati, over 50 years ago, and Mr. Reid still shews two old pieces of cannon used in that time, against the Indians. The 'estancia' comprises more than six leagues, say 40,000 acres English, and the stock about 85,000 sheep, 3,000 horned cattle, besides horses &c. In one flock I saw 300 fine sheep, Lincolns and their cross with other breeds. The Durham half-bred cows form a respectable 'rodeo,' while the half-bred horses are really beautiful; these last are descended from two prize stallions (one cost a thousand guineas) imported by Mr. Fair. I saw the gauchos breaking in two colts of this breed, an easier operation than might be fancied Of the 42 'puestos,' some are held by Irishmen, others by Scotchmen, Basques, natives &c. Mr. Fair has offered a 'rancho,' to be kept apart as a Catholic chapel, for the use of the Irish neighbors. I remained four days at the Espartillar and only regretted that the weather prevented my extending my rides over this and the neighboring 'estancias'.

It is needless to repeat that the warmest hospitality is the rule at all the English 'estancias,' and that visitors will return to town with the most pleasing impressions.

CHASCOMUS.

Lord Macaulay in one of his inimitable essays says, "That there are ten thousand thieves in London is a very melancholy fact, but looked at in one point of view it is a reason for exultation. For what other city could maintain ten thousand thieves? What must be the mass of wealth, when the fragments gleaned by lawless pilfering rise to so large an amount? St. Kilda could not support a single pickpocket." Well, this progressive place has been bidding fair to share in the enviable notoriety of the first city in the world, having been recently visited by a gang of the swell mob. If these light-fingered gentry imagine that there is booty to be had here, we must congratulate ourselves on our material progress and advancing civilization. A person dressed in the garb of a gentleman entered the English hotel here, and while waiting for supper, thinking that he was unobserved, rifled the till of the largest bills it contained. Having been noticed, however, he was searched, and all but a thousand dollar bill returned. For this the delinquent offered his "gold" watch, which was accepted, but next morning the proverb was verified, "All is not gold that glitters." Having been trying his hand at another hotel, this bold member of the swell mob was subsequently apprehended by the commissary, and taken to the hospital for thieves.

It is a pity he was not solaced in his cell by the company of the scoundrel who stole the Basque's horses lately. Not one of the 30 lost has been found. The owner having gone to town in pursuit learned that a number of horses had been shipped from the Boca the morning after the robbery. Here the question remains. Where were they shipped to? and who shipped them? It is somewhat curious that the agents of the Brazilians should be looking for horses at the same time, and it was reported in the *Standard* that some horses had been sent off by them to the army. Now, can it be possible that these horses were sold by the robbers, and no papers asked for? no satisfaction required as to the real owner of the horses? According to the Rural Code, or as it might more properly be called the Tooral-Looral Code, so far as any of its provisions can be enforced, a man can be fined $500 for riding an 'ageno' horse; here are 30 'agenos' in the possession of certain parties, and shipped, if public opinion is correct, and no questions asked. Hence it is that every man in the camp learns that he must be his own policeman. But it is very aggravating to be paying crushing taxes, toiling hard for a living, and at the same time have your whole 'manada' swept out of your 'potrero' some fine moonlight night, and have no redress. It is very annoying to be reposing in fancied security, and be dreaming pleasantly of a rise in the value of wool, a fall in the price of flour, and the end of the Paraguayan war, and wake up at dawn to find that your nocturnal visitors have not left you an old 'mancaron.'

Wethers generally sell at $35, but as high as $40 has lately been given, and it is expected $45 will be got in about a fortnight.

Sheepfarmers are turning their attention now more to agriculture. The spade and the plough are doing their work, as well as the crook and the collie.

There is great want of rain again here. Though the grass is still good in this partido and the neighboring district, we are sorry to report that outside, beyond the Salado, many cattle are dying, and the 'seca' still continues.

SCRIBLERUS.

IMPORTANT FROM THE PROVINCES

CRITICAL POSITION OF THE REBELS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Rosario, August 30th.

After a voyage of three months and a half, Mr. Señorans has returned to Santa Fe with his expedition, having nothing to lament except the death of young Piran, already known to the public.

The expedition reached a point some hundred and eighty miles above Monte Aguará, at which latter place the River Salado takes a great bend to the west, just before entering into the province of Santiago del Estero. Mr. Señorans has thus examined and gone over that part of the river which Capt. Page was unable to explore, owing to his steamer drawing too much water.

The diary of the expedition must be a very interesting one, and I hope it will soon be published; in the meantime I will give your readers the information I have been able to glean.

The river, during the whole time occupied by the expedition, was pretty high—sixteen feet of water often being found, so that the theory of the navigation of the Salado by small steamers towing chatas is thus fully establish ed and even if this navigation be only practicable during six or seven months of the year, it is still of the very greatest importance, as it will facilitate the settlement of the rich lands on either side of the river, in the province of Santa Fe, up to latitude 29.

Mr. Señorans has been successful in gaining the good will of the various tribes of Indians on his route. All the caciques of the river came to visit him, and he has made treaties with many of them. The principal cacique, Mariano, was not seen, as he lives a considerable way in the interior, but about a dozen other chiefs presented themselves, accompanied by a vast number of their people. It appears that about Monte Aguará the Indian tribes are much more numerous than it has generally been supposed. Mr. Señorans took with him a large quantity of presents, and distributed them very liberally—clothes being given to almost all. They were very much afflicted to hear that their old friend and "padrino," Mr. Rams, was dead. They all asked for the portrait of our poor friend, and brought up children by the score whom they stated Mr. Rams was god-father to. A good trade can be made with these various tribes of Indians, and it is probable many of them could be made use of in cutting timber.

The expedition reached Fortin Taboada without any difficulty, and might have proceeded further on, but much time had already been expended, and provisions were running short, as it had not been calculated on the necessity of furnishing food to the large numbers of Indians who continually accompanied the expedition. The reason of this equivocal guard of honor was probably twofold—first, curiosity and greed, and secondly, suspicion of the whites and of their objects. They could not understand why all the people of the steamers invariably attended divine service fully armed. They said that the Padres never did it. There was evidently anything but good will at first, but it appears that Mr. Señorans at last insinuated himself into their confidence, and gained their friendship.

Although plenty of water was always found, the sharp turns of the river impeded the navigation to a considerable extent. Then the delays of cutting wood, and the conferences with the Indians, caused a vast time to be lost. Once thoroughly established, the navigation, with wood ready cut at stated points, the steamers can run up to Fortin Taboada in six or seven days.

Poor Mr. Rams! What a fatality that at the very moment of a great triumph in an undertaking he had spent a life and fortune in, he should be cut off, leaving others to reap the glory, and probably the profit.

It is stated that the timber on the river is very abundant, and of a valuable quality. The chatas have returned loaded with various kinds, amongst which are specimens of excellent ebony.

The two young Englishmen who accompanied the expedition have returned well and hearty.

Mr. Señorans encountered in some place a number of dead men. He buried them decently. It is supposed that they belonged to the Salta contingent that mutinied in the Paraná and fled into the Chaco. As nothing has been ever heard of them it is probable they all perished either by hunger or being cut off by the Indians.

The *Tiempo* of Santa Fé says, significantly—"We announce that the navigation of the Salado is open."

The last news from Cordoba is a letter from General Conesa. As I said in my last, Obligado retired before a body of about eight hundred men that Luengo advanced with; but the retreat was very short, for the Colonel very soon met General Conesa, with the rest of the troops, forming in all about fifteen hundred men. Luengo then turned back, with the intention of retreating to the city; but General Conesa was about to take measures to cut him off. If he succeeds in this of course the revolution is over. However, it has always been found partly difficult to circumvent the Gauchos. At all events, whether Conesa succeeds or not in his tactic, Luengo has no force to withstand for a moment that brought against him. The Deputy-Governor Roca had escaped from Cordova, and had already raised a considerable force in favor of Dr. Luque.

The *Ferro-Carril* says it is false that Colonel Obligado retreated—he only fell back!

It appears that our distinguished Gaucho, Mr. Luengo, is in what Brother Jonathan would term "a fix." If he is cut off from the city his people will of course be dispersed or taken; and the proximity of the National troops will prevent him from strengthening himself in Cordova should he evade the pursuit. In any case he is a "gone coon."

The Governor of the Province leaves to-day for Santa Fé. Yesterday, the Minister of the Interior, accompanied by Mr. iel, Perdrstarted for Villa Nueva, taking with them twenty-five artillerymen and the pieces of rifled cannon sent up from Buenos Ayres.

W. P.

THE ISLAND TRAGEDY

SHOCKING NEWS.

Higueritas, Aug. 31, 1867.

To the Editors of the *Standard*.

Gentlemen,

Yesterday they brought to this place from the islands, for interment, the dead bodies of two Orientales, Cayetano and Javier Quebedo. Some person or persons unknown killed them with 'puñaladas.' They lived in a 'chacra' in the islands. The family, consisting of the wife of one of them, with two children, have disappeared, whether killed or not is not known. The islands are a sort of border ground, where rascals from both sides congregate. It is not surprising that criminals who fly to the islands, when they commit high crimes, should continue to murder and rob in their new homes.

The islands belong to Buenos Ayres; they contain much rich land, and there are many settlers who are hard-working and industrious, having been enticed thither by the certainty of being able to raise plentiful crops. These islands should be protected by the authorities of Buenos Ayres. A 'commissary,' with half-a-dozen armed men and a good boat, would be a protection and a security to the peaceable settlers, and would ultimately have the effect of preventing the assassins and robbers from both sides congregating there, and making a 'pandemonium' of the favorable locations to be found scattered through these rich and beautiful islands.

The assassins of the two murdered 'comisarios' of this place are supposed on the islands. It is known that some of them have been back here in their old haunts for short periods. If this Government were to appoint a 'comisario,' with a competent force and a good boat to hunt through the islands for the robbers and assassins that have fled from this side, the authorities of Buenos Ayres would no doubt complain and make a noise about it. But if a Government cannot, or will not, protect the citizens of the 'limitrofe' power from the depredations of bandits harbored within its territory, the suffering party has a right to exercise the jurisdiction that self-defence demands. Even the law of nations admits this right.

Our citizens are talking of petitioning General Flores to appoint a 'comisario,' with an armed force, to explore these islands and hunt up criminals. It is not likely that General Flores will pay attention to the petition, besides, he has not got many Bustamantes in his employment, and it would be perfectly useless to send an ordinary donkey into the islands without courage, and without capacity, to do what is required.

The Government of Buenos Ayres, however, to prevent difficulties, to protect their own citizens, and to comply with the obligations they owe their neighbors, ought to act in the matter at once.—Gentlemen, yours truly,

VIATOR

RELIEF FUND FOR DISTRESSED FAMILIES OF STATE PRISONERS IN IRELAND.

St. Patrick's Library, Rojas
August 18, 1867.

To the Editors of the *Standard*.

Gentlemen,

Having been officially connected with the generous effort made by the Irishmen of Rojas to assist the distressed families of Fenian state prisoners in Ireland, we deem it due to the contributors to say, that pursuant to the appeal made to the Irish people of B. Ayres, in your paper of the 10th ult., a meeting was held in the above room, and a resolution unanimously passed that a collection should be made in St. Patrick's Library on Sunday, the 11th of August. On that occasion nearly all the Irish inhabitants of this 'partido' contributed most liberally, and we were thus enabled to remit to the *Nation* office the sum of $3,670 m|c. We may add, and it is due to the patriotism and charity so constantly evinced by the Irish residents in this 'partido.' That it was more than national ephemeral sentiment or predilection that produced the satisfactory result of this collection.

Not to trespass too much on your valuable columns, in conclusion we beg to return our most sincere and grateful thanks to a Scotch gentleman, H. V. Geddes for his generosity.

We remain, Gentlemen,
Yours respectfully,
JAMES BALLESTY, Chairman.
JOHN GANNON, Secretary.

The following is the list of subscriptions:—

James Ballesty	$500
Thomas Geoghegan	200
John Lennon	200
Patrick Murphy	100
John Tobin	100
James Tobin	100
Henry V. Geddes	100
Thomas Mullally	100
Michael Dalton	100
Nicholas Pierce	100
G. D.	100
Patrick Barrett	100
Martin Feeny	100
David Welsh	100
Michael Keena	150
John Gannon	100
Peter Claffy	100
Terence O'Toole	50
John Ledwith	50
John Cunningham	50
Christopher Dalton	50
John Egan	50
James Nicholson	50
Thomas Reynolds	50
Patrick Ward	50
Peter Ward	50
William Boggan	50
Michael Browne	50
Michael Scallan	50
George Furlong	50
Joseph Murphy	50
— Gilly	50
Francis Doyle	30
William Furlong	30
Patrick Malone	50
Patrick McMunnigan	50
William Harford	50
John Mullen	50
James Furlong	100
W. C.	60
Thomas Conner	50
Patrick Ballesty	50
Timothy Dalton	50
Total	$3670

Fortin de Areco,
Sept. 1st, 1867.

Gentlemen.

Please give insertion to the following in your first issue, as the undersigned are anxious to give an acknowledgement before sending it to Ireland.

Your most obedient servants,
Michael Finerty,
M. J. Murray,
Peter Formy,
} Joint Treasurers

Already acknowledged	£14 14	0
Do	$2,123	
Mr. John Levy	125	
Luke Meyner	63	
Michael Smyth	63	
Timothy Finucane	32	
Eduardo Rourke	50	
Garret Leonard	50	
Francis O'Neil	50	
Thomas Kenny, Romero	200	
John Ward	20	
Philip O'Hogain	20	
Daniel Brennan	50	
Richard Hawlin	25	
Mrs. Cormack	30	
Mr. Richard Stafford	20	
Peter Duffy	50	
Fortunate Candi	20	
Total for Fortin de Areco	$2,991	

For the Conemara Relief Fund.

Already acknowledged	£1 10	0
Do	$50	
Mr. John Duffy	200	

The following very generous sum has been received from the enlightened partido of Arrecifes, through the kindness of Mr. Patrick Martin, Treasurer.

A Friend	$20
Mr. Owen Owens	122½
Thomas O'Dwyer	122½
John O'Brien	122½
Jeremiah O'Brien	62½
Michael O'Farrell	122½
Michael Crehan	122½
Paul Quinones (Argentine)	40
Clemente Curtelli (Italian)	20
Cinque do.	5
Satur. Morales (Argentine)	20
Mathew Mird (French)	30
J. M. Aramburu (Spaniard)	20
Michael Madiriga do	10
Jose Martinez (Argentine)	50
Mrs. Hogan	62½
Anonymous	20
J. M	20
Mr. Lawrence Scully	122½
Michael E. Hogan	20
Charles Geoghegan	50
Thomas Hogan	20
John Harrington	200
Patrick Martin	200
Andrew Geoghegan	100
John Finegan	20
John Evans	50
F. P. O'Connor	50
Patrick Pitt	50
Thomas Naughton	100
Michael Crowley	50
James Doyle	100
Richard Hayes	50
Owen Kilmurry	100
John Wall	100
James Kehoe	100
William Greaves	40
Hugh O'Reilly	25
John Brennan	100
Patrick Connor	25
Edward Molloy	30
Terence Molloy	20
Thomas Molloy	50
William Martin	100
Edward Wall	100
Total for Arrecifes	$2,965

BARRACA FERIA.

The following prices have been obtained by Messrs. Billinghurst & Co., at the Auction sale on the 2nd, for the very superior lots of Rambouillet rams from the establishment of D. Manuel Benavente.

Mr. Burmeister, 3 rams—$8,200, $4,600, $3,000.

Mr. José Herrera, 3 rams—$5,500, $3,600, $3,300.

M. Murray, 2 rams—$5,100, $4,000.

F. Williams, 1 ram—$4,000.

T. Atucha, 1 ram—$4,600.

L. Saavedra, 1 ram—$4,000.

Zamborain, 2 rams—$4,200, $2,200.

E. Perez, 3 rams—$3,400, $2,400, $2,100.

Duran, 2 rams—$3,900, $2,600.

Obregon, 4 rams—$3,100, $3,100, $2,600, $2,300.

L. Dorrego, 2 rams—$3,200, $2,200.

J. Lagos, 2 rams—$3,000, $2,100.

J. Bell, 5 rams—$2,900, $2,800, $2,700, $2,700, $2,000.

C. Girado, 4 rams—$2,800, $2,200, $2,200, 2,100.

L. Benaudiere, 2 rams—$2,800, $2,100.

A. Cambaseres, 2 rams—$2,500, $2,500.

F. Udaeta, 6 rams—$2,200, $2,100, $2,100, $2,100, $2,100. $2,000.

P. Abadia, 1 ram—$2,300.

Haedo, 1 ram—$2,100.

Bazin, 1 ram—$2,100.

Terrero, 1 ram—$2,100.

HOMEYRE'S RAM AUCTION.

List of the sheep and ewes from the Cabaña of Mr. Homeyre and the price obtained for them at the auction sale of Mr. Benjamin Nazar and Co., on Wednesday 28th August, 1867.

No. 32	1	Negretti	Ram	$5000	m|c.
392	1	..	..	2800	
51	1	..	..	3300	
80	1	..	..	1800	
191	1	..	..	1300	
49	1	..	..	4400	
791	1	..	..	1300	
77	1	..	..	1700	
176	1	..	..	2400	
80	1	..	..	2000	
453	1	..	..	2800	
94	1	..	..	1900	
301	1	..	..	1600	
164	1	..	..	2300	
284	1	..	..	1200	
388	1	..	..	1600	
448	1	..	..	1400	
131	1	..	sick ..	500	
	1	Negretti	Ewe in	1600	
	1	..	..	700	
	1	..	..	800	
	1	..	..	900	
	1	..	..	1100	
	1	..	..	500	
	1	..	..	800	
	1	..	..	900	
	26	ewes and lambs each at	..	600	

MONTEVIDEO.

Tuesday, August 27th 1867.

On Sunday in the Matriz we had a solemn Te-Deum in honor of the glorious national anniversary. Governor Flores and Ministers attended. The weather was most propitious and the church was filled with a large concourse of gaily dressed citizens. In the evening the town presented an agreeable sight, most of the respectable houses being illuminated, reminding one of London on the 9th March 1863, a in small way.

News has been received here of the complete loss off Cape Horn of the British barque "Annie Wilson" from Callao to Cork with a cargo of guano. The crew 28 in number were picked up by the 'Cherokee' which arrived safe in Valparaiso on 1st July.

The activity of Mr. Bustamante our talented chief of Police has rendered him deservedly popular among all classes and although his recent decree imposing a fine on all children under six going to the theatres, will doubtless make him many enemies among the most ardent pleasure seekers of the rising generation, still to the more sedate and rational members of society it must seem a decided convenience; few men care to pay their money to be annoyed the whole night by the crying of a sleepy child when they might better have a chorus by staying at home. But in catering to our social comforts Mr. Bustamante has since hit upon a more important measure still, and his new code of relations between employer and employed must ever redound to his credti. Unlike his predecessors Don José was not satisfied with ruling in the ball room, and theatres, his jurisdiction extends to the kitchen his decree strikes at the very root of the abuse. I regret my inability to compress this long but able document within the small space of my correspondence.

The papers to-day warn us of the coming eclipse which they say will be total attended with perfect darkness. General Aguiar took the hint and had the house brilliantly fitted up with lights, though some say it was in anticipation of the news coming down of the fall of Humaitá, which apropos we are all here tired ont waiting for.

Our town clock is now lighted with gas every night, to the great convenience of 'serenos' and other nocturnal perambulators. A remarkable case of longivity occurred here the other day in the case of an old Spanish lady, who left this city for an other and a better world at the extraordinary mature age of 119 years. As she was an old resident here the case is triumphantly quoted as a sign of the salubrity of our city, but the *Siglo* notes the still more remarkable instance of a foreign lady, 121 years, now living and in the full possession of all her faculties.

Colonel Regules has left for Salto commissioned by Government to inspect the most approved site for the new mole.

Messrs. Zimmerman & Co.'s new steamer now lying in our port, is a remarkably neat boat 400 tons, with good accommodation for passengers and just suited for our rout, we hope to see her purchased by some of your enterprizing companies.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

M. Nazar has sent us a paper with the pedigree of the Oldendorff rams to be sold on the 18th. We recommend those of our friends who require really good rams, to call at Nazar's and see these animals. They are really a credit to Sr. Oldendorff.

Our readers will be pleased to hear that we have at last driven the iron home into the Municipality. Yesterday the 'capataz' and his men were down at the Custom-house, and the pavement of the streets thereabouts is being commenced.

It would seem that as soon as President Mitre heard of the Cordova revolution, and the capture of the War Minister by the rebels, he at once despatched troops to Rosario, and this, we believe, is the steamer which put into the Tigre on Sunday night, and brought down the special despatches to the Government. We suppose these troops will be at once sent back to head-quarters.

We have heard nothing further of Mr. Gould, or of the Dotorel. At the time the Espigador left Mr. Gould had not come down. Many think that he has gone on to Asuncion.

News from Cordova is to the effect that Luengo and some of his associates have been caught, just 13 leagues from the city of Cordova. They will be tried by the Federal Courts, although some hint they should be brought before a court-martial.

We have received by the packet another interesting letter from our Paris correspondent, M. Palliere. Owing to press of matter we are obliged to hold it over until Sunday.

Another Brazilian ironclad, the Rio Grande, is hourly expected in the Plate. She has a Whitworth 120 pounder mounted. We have no advices respecting the other ironclads, but experienced parties state that they are in a very ugly place, and the sooner they drop down to Curuzu the better.

The Energy, from Glasgow, has just arrived at Montevideo, consigned to Messrs. Proudfoot, Hall, and Co. She brings a cargo of railway iron and sleepers for the Durazno Railway. The report of an English company having offered to buy up all the shares at par is, we believe, without the slightest authenticity.

We hear on good authority that some of our wool exhibitors at the Paris Exhibition would have come off much better, but for the rival exertions of the agent of the Republic of the Uruguay, who, it appears, insisted that the only superior wool to be found in the river Plate, was in the Banda Oriental.

The Rural Society has very properly called the attention of the Municipality to the fact, that their resolution respecting the 'corrales' is alike hostile to the public interest, and contrary to law, inasmuch as it seems this very Municipal Corporation some years ago imposed a tax per head on cattle, on the alleged ground of purchasing a suitable place for the 'corrales,' and making every public accommodation. This tax has been collected and realised millions. The Municipality have received the money, and the Rural Society very properly calls them to account for it.

A rather novel case occurred the other day. A country Justice of the Peace remitted to the Government the sum of five thousand dollars for 'Contribucion Directa,' collected in his partido: when paid into the 'Contaduria,' it was discovered that the $5,000 bill was false. The note was at once sent to the Policia, with orders to sift the matter.

Owing to press of matter we are compelled to hold over until Sunday Sr. Perez del Cerro's reply to our charges respecting the delays in liquidating the railway guarantees.

The Chamber of Deputies in Congress sat on Wednesday, but although everyone expected a very animated debate about th charg es made against the Vice-President not one word was said on the matter; this shows the lack of public spirit in that house. The mother of Dr. Navarro Viola has applied to Congress to demand all the papers respecting the charge against her son—it was sent to committee. Dr. Montes de Oca has withdrawn his motion to pay the public salaries half Bonds half cash. A slight discussion occurred on the question of Foreign Ministers: Dr. Montes de Oca questioned their utility, and stated that Mr. Lelong was the only man in Europe to stand up for the Republic; Dr. Elizalde replied that Ministers could not be expected to write for the press. Ultimately it was put to the vote and the Government won.

The Provincial Chambers have been occupied with the question of the Bank and National Government respecting the loan, which was finally passed. The Bank is now authorised to lend the National Government two millions patacons. The capital question was then brought up. Dr. Avellaneda, the Prime-Minister of the Province, made a splendid speech, showing the unconstitutionality of the proposed measure, and that if the Government of Buenos Ayres could be persuaded into the conviction that the proposed measure would strengthen the National Government it would meet with every support from the Governor, but the whole Provincial Cabinet were of a contrary opinion. The speech of the Minister was so powerful and logical that H.E. completely carried the house with him. Sr. Zavalia replied. The question was put to the vote and thrown out by a sweeping majority. This decides the capital question as regards Buenos Ayres: there now can be no doubt the capital must go to Rosario. Although opposed to Dr. Avellaneda on this question we have too high an appreciation of real merit to refuse our testimony to his splendid oratorical talents.

We hear Mr. Brookes has disposed of one of Mr. Drabble's fine Estancias in the Banda Oriental, to a Company of English gentlemen. The price for the sheep being 15rs. all round.

The new organ for the English Church in Montevideo has arrived out. We hear that it will take some three months to put up. Mr. Rouud has left the quoir.

According to a gentleman just arrived from the seat of war the fleet continues to bombard Humaita, causing great damage to that fortress, as may be seen by the ascent made in the balloon. As the squadron is under cover of an island, it does not suffer in the slightest in this unequal contest.

We mentioned on Monday the augmentation of Messrs. Casares's fleet by the steamer Albatross and schooner Penguin, just arrived. We have since had a call from Mr. Kincaid, under whose superintendence they were constructed. He is here only for a short time, and intends returning to Scotland soon, but during his short stay will be glad to treat with parties requiring any kind of steam or sailing craft, at Messrs. R. Muir & Co. We may mention that the little steamer Maria Angelica, just put together so creditably by Mr. Marshall, was also sent out in pieces by Mr. K.

The Secretary of the Cricket Club requests us to give notice to Mr. Brookes's Camp and the Club's Eleven that the match will come off to-day, as per advertisement: wickets pitched at half-past ten o'clock prompt, unless it is absolutely raining.

Our remarks on the delays attending the liquidation of the Government Railway Guarantees, have found echo in the proper quarter, and Mr. Perez del Cerro gives the required information. We have on more than one occasion, testified to the high abilities of Sr. Cerro, and, in our previous remarks, purposely avoided, as far as possible, charging him with any disposition to cause unnecessary delays, attributing the tedious march of the business rather to his occupation in getting up his new offices than to any thing else; but, we must say, that we adhere to our belief that one week is amply sufficient to inspect the whole of the accounts. As to the delivery of the books of the company to Sr. Cerro, we certainly take sides with the shareholders. The books belong to them, and should be inspected at the company's premises. With the recent experience we have of fires, we think too much caution cannot be taken. Neither the Government nor Mr. Cerro have any right to demand that the company should part with their books. Mr. Cerro, it appears, wants to work by night at them, the very worst thing for his constitution. As far as we can gather, the history of these railway accounts is simply as follows:—About the middle of March they were rendered. On the 4th of May the Government named Sr. Castro. On the 9th July Sr. Castro elected Sr. Perez del Cerro to the post; and about the middle of August Mr. Cerro's office was fixed up and in working order. Now, however, that the matter has come before the public, we trust that there will be no further delay. We can pay Sr. Cerro no higher compliment than to say we believe he is the right man in the right place, and trust he will not disappoint us.

The only additional news we have respecting things in Cordova is that Pio Achaval has been seized by the Rosario authorities with communication to the revolutionary party in Cordova. The correspondence and the bearer are in safe custody, and it is further added that the contents of the former in a high degree compromise the ruler of Entre-Rios.

There seems to have been some nervous dread in Montevideo about things in Buenos Ayres, for we read in the Government organ of that city the following extraordinary notice:—"We are authorised by a high public functionary to declare that the Government has never thought of calling a meeting of distinguished individuals to hear their opinion upon the conduct to be observed in reference to the events that are taking place in the neighboring Republic and at the seat-of-war. Let these events be what they may they can alter in nothing our situation, which is strong in itself and independent; there is, therefore, no call for any kind of measure, or for convoking notable people to hear opinions."

The Captain of the American ship Florella, which arrived in Montevideo on the 19th inst., has reported the following at the Captain of the Port in that city:—"Spoke with the American ship Nattawatta on the 22nd June in latitude 35.46 S. longitude 51.54. W., bound from New York to San Francisco: all well. Also spoke the American ship Carlos Magnos on the 24th of June in longitude 34.30 N. latitude 47.43 W.: nothing new on board.

In the country parts of the Banda Oriental small-pox is at present alarmingly prevalent, and, we regret to say, carrying off large numbers of the poorer class of natives. The Government ought to adopt some compulsory measures as to vaccination in the camp.

Mr. Pealer, one of the principal contractors of the Central Uruguay Railway, states that there is every probability of the road being in working condition in six or eight months.

The total receipts of wool since the commencement of the season are 3,829,000 arrobes, against 3,700,000 for the same period last year, showing only an increase of 129,000 arrobes, which falls very short of our expectations.

A Paraguayan deserter states that about a league behind Pilar the river Paraguay is only half the width of the channel at Humaita, a small company posted here could command the river. The scheme is said to meet with favor at head quarters and it is believed in the event of the squadron failing to pass up, the army will be subdivided into three parts, one remaining to watch Humaita, he other making for the river as above indicated, whilst another marches on the capital.

At the last council of war it was resolved thad the fleet must pass Humaita to comunicate with the main army. Caxias forwarded the command to the Brazilian Admiral and received in reply a bottle despatch stating that it was quite impossible to comply 'without sinking half the fleet.' When this note was handed to General Mitre he replied that after due deliberation he did not consider the reasons weighty enough and that sink or swim he must go up without a moment's delay.

The Proveedor from Corrientes also came in, bringing us a short letter from Sinbad and our Rosario correspondent. It has been raining day and night up at Paraguay, and Porto Alegre has shipped some forces to recapture Curuzu, where it seems the Paraguayans have actually mounted heavy artillery.

The commercial public of Montevideo are much pleased with the appointment of Mr. Ingoville, formerly one of the directors of the Mauá Bank, to be director of the Commercial Bank of this city. He is a person who is much esteemed by business men, and no doubt will satisfy the trust put in him by the bank. His predecessor takes the post of second director of the Mauá Bank, I allude to Sr. Cunha, who by his strict integrity while manager of the first bank established in the Banda Oriental, and by its steady progress, has made himself known as one of the most respected and honorable men we have.

On Thursday Sr. Vivar will sell by auction a very splendid piece of city property in the Calle Maypu, Nos. 172, 174, and 176. The street is one of the best business streets in town, and the property a first-class investment.

A gentleman from the south camps informs us that the farmers are all crying out for rain. On nearly all the estancias water has to be drawn for the horned cattle, the 'arroyos' are all drying up, and even sheep are beginning to run for water. In some places it has not rained a drop for three months. Spring is now near at hand, and the warm weather approaching. We should all pray for rain, for a drought at this season of the year would prove ruinous.

We notice that the rams we mentioned the other day are still for sale: they are splendid animals. We call the attention of sheepfarmers to them, and recommend at least an inspection of them. They are at the stable-yard in Calle Mayo.

We hear from Entre Rios that the camps are in splendid condition, and the sheep fat: there is also abundance of water. Sheepfarmers are looking forward to shearing. They expect a very fine clip, much above the average. This province presents great advantages to Englishmen who think of settling: fine camp, plenty of water, 'monte,' and a settled Government.

From Paysandú we hear of one large sale of 'capones' for saladeros, ten thousand at 8 reales; also 1,500 head of cattle at 4 patalandcons. No. sales of any importance. The camps near the river rather good, but in the Interior very poor. Rain wanted, cattle thin, sheep fat, no sales of sheep. A new English store, north of Paysandú, on the Arroyo Malo, has just been started by Messrs. Bartlett and Preston. As the neighborhood is full of English farmers, we have no doubt the new firm will do a large business.

We hear that the Montevidean Government shortly expects several hundred emigrant families from Europe to settle somewhere about Soriano. We suppose this is some new colony scheme. The Government, we understand, gives the land free, besides agricultural implements, and when the colony arrives immense tracts of land in the district of Mercedes will be put under tillage.

Mr. Mangin, whom the Minister of Public Instruction appointed to the Rectorship of the National College o Uruguay, has just returned from his inspectionary visit. It seems Mr. Mangin was well received by the Entre Rios authorities, and he is expected to leave shortly for his place of destination. We wish the learned gentlemen success in his arduous enterprise, and hope to see him raise that fallen institution to be on a par with the sister establishment in Buenos Ayres, which may now challenge any other in South America.

The *Tribuna* of Saturday gives us a version of the well-known story of Whittington and his cat. If a man is to make his fortune by killing rats, we do not doubt but Mr. William Cranwell is in a fair way of making his, for we are told his poisoned wheat is so efficacious, that it is supposed not a rat will be left in the country, unless the Government puts on a protective duty, or otherwise preserve them as a rarity, as Taboada the 'nutrias' in Santiago.

We are given to understand that Sr. Felipe Augusto Picot whose well earned reputation for activity, integrity and intelligence have gained for him the confidence of the public of Mercedes and its neighbourhood, still continues to attend to all commissions entrusted to him such as purchase and sale of property, sales by auction, liquidation of accounts, investment of money, and questions of all kinds both judicial and extra-judicial. We have much pleasure in recommending the agency of Mr. Picot to our English friends in the central department of this Province for the despatch of any judicial or other business

Amongst the prizes awarded to the international exhibitors at the Paris Exhibition we find a gold medal has beenpresented to the Paraguayan Government and M. de Moussy for their samples of woods, agricultural products, and minerals, one of Bronze for tobacco, and two honorable mentions for needle and cabinet work. Dr. Martin de Moussy has carried off two Bronze medals, one in the Argentine department and the other for his paleontological collection. The subjoined list of prizes taken in the various American sections speaks flatteringly for this country.

Medals and Honorable Mentions.

Argentine Republic	.....	33
Oriental "	.....	14
Chile "	.....	9
Ecuador "	.....	9
Venezuela "	.....	8
Peru "	.....	5
Paraguay "	.....	4
Salvador "	.....	3
New Granada "	.....	2
Costa Rica "	.....	2
Nicaragua "	.....	1
Bolivia "	.....	1

General Urquiza has purchased of Mr. Griefen a flock of first class merino sheep besides a troop of Thibet Goats.

The *Comercial* has published some very interesting statistics of the working of the 'Saladeros' in that department amounting to 150,000 head horned cattle—100,000 sheep and 10,000 mares.

In Montevideo there are many rumours current about the war, which it is said have been traced to Rio. We hear that General Osorio is laid up with erisypelas in the leg, and not able to walk or ride. Ignacio, the Admiral, is also stated to be in bad health, and passes the greater part of his time on a sofa.

The Municipality seem at last about to do something for this unfortunate city. At the last meeting the Board decreed the removal of the corrales or killing grounds to a spot on the Paso de Burgos road, farther out of town, and which years ago was purchased by the Board to meet the requirements.

The Club del Plata will give a grand ball on the 29th inst. It is a very grave error to suppose that the Plata balls are less fashionable than the Progreso. On the contrary we regard the Plata ball as far less insipid and more fashionable than the Progreso.

Susini's photograph, found in an old rancho at San Solano, has given rise to the most romantic anecdotes; it would seem however that, a German who travelled with Susini in the steamer from Rosario to Corrientes obtained the photograph and that this German officer who had crossed the Cordillera dined with Paunero and supped with Arredondo was no other than a celebrated Paraguayan spy, who some months since got into some difficulty at Rio.

The rehearsals of the Amateur Theatricals we hear proceed briskly, and all are perfect in their 'roles,' and we hope to see a brilliant success on Wednesday night. There are but few disengaged seats left at Mackern's.

The Caciques are still in town, and are seen about the streets. They are probably the largest and most powerfully built race extant. The tallest of our subscribers appears but a diminutive youth alongside one of these Patagonian monarchs.

Santa Rosa so far, has proved extremely mild; indeed people would feel better pleased if it rained more, as both in town and country the rain is much wanted, and although the heavy moisture and thick mist are highly favorable for vegetation, still what we require is rain, and plenty of it before the summer sets in. On Friday, notwithstanding the heavy appearance of the weather, there was a general turn out, the cricketers had a capital game at Palermo, and the Plaza del Parque was so crowded that a recently arrived American lady rather 'naively' remarked she wondered who remained at home. Like every thing else in this city the Plaza Parque is a total failure, people have hardly standing room, so small is the ground and so numerous the assemblage, the place is amply sufficient for nursery servants to take children an airing, but as a promenade for the citizens of Buenos Ayres, it is altogether unfit; it is high time for that detestable body called the corporation to consider the question of a park; we want some public promenade, as the days are past when people will be content with a walk on their azoteas.

On Friday the first news we had in town was the drop scene on the last political farce, called the Cordova revolution; the Bob Acres of Cordova seemed only too anxious to come to an arrangement. General Conesa has achieved new laurels by sending a conciliatory letter instead of cannonballs into the city of Cordova. The The triumph of the pen over the sword could not be more complete, and we congratulate the nation on so easy a solution of so Gordian a difficulty.

The concert on Thursday night at Colon was a very splendid affair; the theatre however might have been fuller, both Governments were present, and all the principal native families, but the pit was only half full. Mr. Avellaneda, Mr. Gonzales and Mr. Varela of the committee occupied prominent seats on the stage; as for the singing we suppose it was first rate every body seemed highly pleased. We hope our musical reporter will send us a critique.

Congress has passed the Custom House law without the least change export duty just the same as when sheep ruled at $50 and wool 120 per arrobe we hope the Vice President will have the moral courage to send the bill back for reconsideration.

It is very currently rumoured through town and on what is considered high authority, that official information has been received of the utter and absolute impossibility of the fleet passing Humaita, as no despatch has been made public, but we call attention to the article which we this day publish from the *Jornal do Comercio* which seems to admit as much. The public mind had been gradually prepared for this; by the hints thrown out by accredited army correspondents; first we heard that to pass up was nothing, but the thing was to get the army up, Then we read that the Curupaity fortress was razed, when it turns out that not even a single ironclad fired on the fortress. Next that the church towers of Humaita had tumbled owing to the bombardment, and that all the families in Humaita were clearing out; but the last story comes out nearer the truth, that the allies are about to establish a battery on the banks of the river above Humaita, at a place called ———; the plain unvarnished truth however must out. Humaitá is a checkmate to the fleet, and as our Rio colleague very properly observes, the whole campaign must be changed since at San Solano the allies can do nothing save spend money. We are not of those who heap abuse on Admiral Ignacio; we believe him to be a brave good man, and doing the best for the flag he hoists, but we do say that it is an insult to common sense, an outrage on the fame and credit of the allied nations, that the impregnability of Humaita had not previously been discovered; here we are now, and after two years and a half war, we learn what we should have known the very first week the allies took the field. The trenches of Curupaity were the first obstacles which the allies admitted to be insuperable, then came the lines of Tuyuty, and now we have the pass of Humaita officially declared as impregnable What the next will be we are at a loss to say, but the tone of honest candor of our Rio colleague leads us to the belief that the age of mistification is fast passing.

NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

Tuyuti, 21st Aug., 1867.

My dear friend,

Sunday the 18th inst. I left Corrientes in the steamer Pingo, and reached the Brazilian wooden fleet anchored in front of Curupaity at 8 p.m.

Monday the 19th, at 2 a.m., I entered the Riacho Quia (Dirty River) in a canoe, and after navigating for an hour and three quarters reached a hill on the Chaco side—whose name I ignore—where I met a Brazilian force. Having shown my pass I proceeded by a path along the left of the wood, and after walking a good league and a half I fell in with another Brazilian force, and some men finishing a bridge. Walking another league I sighted the funnel and masts of a steamer, which proved to be the iron-clad Herval. A few steps further led me into a military camp, occupied by another Brazilian force, near the 'barranca' of the Paraguay river. A little below the Herval I then saw the Maria y Barros, whose commander obligingly sent his gig for me. I remained on board till 2.30 p.m., waiting for the little steamer Lindoya, which was to take me up to the other iron-clads in front of Humaita.

The Lindoya was the only wooden vessel that passed with the iron-clads, under shelter of the Brazil, and as I was well acquainted with the commander, I had a long conversation with him respecting the forcing of the Curupaity pass on the 15th inst. From what I heard then and subsequently, and without a particle of bias or exaggeration of facts, I have come to the clear conclusion—and I am borne out by the testimony and opinion of all who wear the Brazilian naval button—that the passage of Curupaity by the Brazilian squadron is an useless sacrifice, whilst the army does not cooperate. It is said that the squadron is to force the pass of Humaita again, and then that the army will make the siege closer. This will be a sacrifice as painful and as useless as the first.

I proceed with my narrative. At 4 p.m. the Lindoya was alongside of the Brazil, and a few minutes afterwards I was paying my respects to the brave Admiral Ignacio and his distinguished officers. Although the squadron is scarcely a mile from Humaita, and fronting its fortifications, I wished to go and observe it nearer, and obtained leave to proceed with a boat's crew and an officer. We went in front of the London Battery, and so close that we could see through the apertures what was going on inside.

This battery reminded me of the Buenos Ayres Custom-house, as seen from the passengers' mole. I counted in it 16 cannons, without the help of a glass, and examined attentively the other batteries 'a la barbette.' The chains across the river come out of a kind of tunnel diagonally, and are buried in the low grounds of the Chaco. The water is perfectly smooth at this point, the fires converge on all the points of the horse-shoe, there is a sharp and short bend in the river, and the guns, which are of heavy calibre, can sweep any vessel presenting itself from poop to stern and from starboard to port side. After two hours careful observation I came to this conclusion—That to insist upon the squadron forcing the pass of Humaita, in order that the army should then begin to operate, is in my view a grave error.

I am not one of those who have any doubts as to the result of the campaign, but what I should wish, and what every soldier and sailor in the allied army and navy asks for, is, that a termination be put to this prolonged and sanguinary struggle by a decisive blow. The hesitation and tardiness of the allies is only prejudicial to the cause of the alliance. The enemy is now weak, and with all the elements at the disposal of the allies let him receive a decisive blow, and not allow him time again to fortify himself. Every day that is allowed to pass Lopez opens a new ditch in his fortifications, and every one of these ditches must be filled up with hundreds of victims.

Since my return from my excursion I have witnessed and heard so much that I cannot understand what is going on here. To-morrow, the 22nd, I go to Tuyu-Cué, and I only wish that what I may see there may restore calm to my spirit, and give the lie to the presentiments of my heart. Should this not take place, and should my fears be well founded, do not wonder at my silence. Rather than distort facts, or by communicating them make manifest shameful calamities, I prefer to deprive myself of the pleasure of corresponding with you.

Yours sincerely,

M. A. DE MATTOS.

THE FLEET AND THE HUMAITA FORTRESS.

We must be permitte a few solemn words at a moment so solemn for the country.

The Brazilian fleet has received orders to force the passage of the Paraguayan Sebastopol.

It is no longer a vague rumor which suggests the idea of this bold operation.

It is the official word of a Minister before Parliament which confirms it.

This operation constitutes to-day the basis, the pivot of Marques de Caxias' plan. Victory depends from its success, a prompt, decisive and final victory.

Its failure would be.....an heroic and glorious sacrifice: but nothing more or less than a great and incalculable sacrifice.

A such at time a heavy responsibility rests with the press.

To deceive public opinion with a sanguine belief in a brilliant and easy success would be to run the risk of preparing a fatal disappointment at a time when the accidents of war may destroy illfounded hopes, and dispel the phantasies of an unjustifiable reliance.

But on the other hand to darken the mind of the public with sinister previsions, would be to commit the crime of reducing the nation to despair.

The *Diario do Rio* places itself half way. It neither conjures up victories, nor prophesies disasters. It comments without giving way to enthusiasm—and meditates without losing heart.

Brazil owes much to its fleet, and may be it will owe all to it. Self denial, valor, enthusiasm, holy performance of duty, noble abnegation of life's pleasures, all these virtues have been put into practice by it, and it can be pointed at as the symbol of all of them.

According to our own conviction, the fleet will advance in spite of the cannons of Humaitá, in spite of torpedoes and stockades, in spite of all the elements of destruction combined to obstruct its passage.

It will struggle, and it will conquer if God grants it this glory; but if destiny is adverse each vessel will be the grave of those who man her.

We believe it firmly. But this certainty is not enough to calculate upon events of so grave and variable a nature.

According to the accounts we have received and which have been spread all over the world the obstacles of all sorts which are opposed to the advance of the fleet are insuperable.

The command to the fleet of forcing the pass of Humaitá can only be carried out by overcoming what is impossible.

If it comes out victorious there will be nothing equal to its glory.

What the combined fleets of England and France could not do before Sebastopol, what Farragut and Porter could not carry out in Charleston against the Confederates, the Brazilian fleet will accomplish.

The key of the future is to-day in the hands of Admiral Joaquin José Ignacio. It is he who is destined to bring to a termination the Paraguayan war, it is he who will conquer Lopez, it is neither General Mitre nor the Marquis de Caxias nor the Baron de Herval, all brave and resolute soldiers, it is the Admiral, the Chief of that spirited and ardent youth anxious to be led into action.

We do not in the least pretend to disparage the glory of the army. There never was a more suffering, better disciplined, more valiant or devoted soldier, and one that better deserved the gratitude of his country than the Brazilian soldier.

But the situation of war in its present state, deprives the army of the initiative to confide it to the fleet.

If the fleet passes, the Paraguayan tyrant is defeated, the war is over. If it does not pass nobody can expect victory from the elements brought together at San Solano, because neither is a siege possible, in our opinion, nor an attack prudent, nor *is there any* prompt and efficacious means to reduce the enemy's trenches and inflict on him defeat or subjection.

There is only one means. To form a new army of 30,000 men, an army which would render possible what is to-day impossible.

Brazilian patriotism is now put on its trial, and the only way to make a heriec manifestation of it, will be for the whole nation to rise like one man and say—We want victory and we shall obtain it.

Jornal do Comercio.

The rumour that the Dowager Archduchess Sophia, the mother of Maximilian, has just been deprived of reason, is devoid of foundation.

LATEST FROM BRAZIL.

Rio de Janeiro, 22nd Aug., 1867.

I last wróte you by the the transport Marcilio Diaz which left this port for the River Plate this morning with troops to reinforce the Brazilian army invading Paraguay.

The proposal of the Minister of Finance relative to the issue of Government Notes up to the amount of 50,000:000$ in order to meet the more pressing wants of the Imperial Treasury passed in the Senate yesterday.

The Arinos transport arrived here yesterday and great excitement was caused by the report that she brought news to the effect that the supplies of the Allies had been cut off by the Paraguayans but the papers of this day state that, although a large convoy did momentarily fall into the hands of the enemy, it was almost immediately retaken by a squadron of Brazilian cavalry. *Notwithstanding* this explanation of the circumstance referred to the public is by no means satisfied and great anxiety is felt for further news from the seat of war more especially now that the Minister of Justice has communicated to the Chambers that the Brazilian Fleet had received orders to force Curupaity and Humaitá on the 11th.

The Kepler of the Astronomical line arrived here yesterday morning and proceeds to the River Plate on the 24th.

The *Diario do Rio* of to-day has an excellent leading article, which I enclose, entitled The Fleet and the Fortress of Humaitá;—in this, as usual, the editors view the case impartially neither exaggerating the perils of the enterprise, nor concealing the risks and dangers attending it, and conclude by saying that if the squadron fail in the attempt the only thing to be done is to raise a fresh army of 30.000. But where these men are to come from or with what money be paid they are to the *Diario do Rio does not tell its readers*, and as we know that Gold is the sinew of war and that the Brazilian Government has found it impossible to obtain from the sundry provinces the contiugents allotted to them in the two last levies, it is perfectly clear that no new army of 30.000 men could be raised nor would the money necessary be forthcoming.

The Imperial Government is determined to enquire fully into the mutny on board the steamer of war Jaquary and for this purpose is sending by the Marcilio Diaz transport, which leaves our port to-day, Capt. Theotonio Raymundo de Brito in special commission to examine into the whole affair and take the requisite measures. The first Lieut. Felinto Perry accompanies Capt. Brito and will assume the command of the Jaquary immediately on his arrival at Itaqui.

We have advices from Bahia to the 17th inst. when Exchange was ruling on London 21 to 21¼—on Paris 445 to 450 rs. and on Hamburg 835 rs. Sovereigns 11$400—Patriot ounces 31$500 to $32.

Exchange in Rio was done yesterday at 21d to 21d⅛ on London and the same rates prevailed to day, viz: 21d for Bankers drafts and 21¼ to 21⅛ for private paper. On France the transactions have been limited at 448 to 453 rs. Some 6.000 Sovereigns changed hands yesterday at 11$300 but to-day business is likely to be done at a higher rate. A lot of ounces were sold at 35$500 each.

Bank of Brazil Shares—were sold yesterday at $190.

To-day the discussion of the Budget and project for taxation commences in the Chamber of Deputies; the talented Deputy for Rio de Janeiro, Councillor Pereira da Silva is to open the debate on the part of the opposition.

I shall write you again by the Kepler on the 24th.

Carne seca—The stock of this article today is 259,625 arrobas of which 167,026 River Plate and 92, 599 arbs. Rio Grande; the prices now ruling are 1$400 to 3$200 for the former and 1$800 to 2$800 for the latter.

Flour—The Stock in 1st hands is about 10.000 brls and the present quotations are Baltimore 37$ to 38$—Trieste 35$ to 36$—California 34$ to 35$.

Salt—the last sales were made at 750rs to 800rs per alqueire.

Lumber, has been sold at 90rs. per foot and Deals have been selling at 30$ to 33$ per doz.

Coal—Sales have been made of Baltimore at 18$, Glasgow at 15$, Hamburg 23$ and Cardiff 23$.

Spanish Wines—The cargo of the Sofa from Barcelona consisting of the Marks Miralles I. R. J. Pans, and Miralles, has been sold at about 205$ per pipe both for Red and White.

CABRAL.

COMMERCE OF AUSTRALIA.

The Australian Colonies, together with New Zealand, (six in number), with a population of less than two millions, are making very considerable commercial and agricultural progress, and there is some talk of their confederation after the manner of the Union of the British North American Colonies. From late files of papers published at Melbourne, the capital of Victoria, we learn that the value of the imports of these Australian Colonies in the year 1865, reached £35,000,000, while their exports amounted to something over £30,000,000. This includes intercolonial trade. The colony of Victoria contributes far the largest amount of these totals. Its imports for that year were £13,257,537, and its exports £13,150,748. New South Wales comes next, with imports of nearly £10,000,000 and exports of a little over £8,000,000. New Zealand is third on the list, its imports being £5,594,077, and its exports £3,713,218. Then follow, in order, South Australia, Queensland and Tasmania. The mineral and agricultural resources of the colonies are important. Within the last 16 years Victoria and New South Wales have produced a supply of gold amounting in value to £150,000,000. New South Wales produced nearly 5,000,000 tons of coal, and the coal fields North and South of the port of Sydney are said to be inexhaustible. New Zealand has within a few years risen to an important position as a producer of gold and wool. South Australia has within ten years past exported copper to the value of nearly £5,000,000 and her agricultural resources are of vast extent and richness. Queensland is rich in grazing land and minerals, and has besides begun to cultivate both cotton and sugar, with success. Tasmania produces wool, grain and timber, and carries on an active business in whale fishing. The total tonnage of vessels arriving at Australian ports (including those of New Zealand) in the year 1865 was close upon two millions, while the tonnage of vessels departing was a little more than that amount. Statistics are given as to the number of domestic animals in the country, which show an astonishing increase. In the year 1825 there were in the whole of Australia only about 6,000 horses, 134,519 head of horned cattle, and 237,622 sheep. In 1865 there were over half a million of horses, not far short of 4,000,000 head of horned cattle, and between twenty-nine, and thirty million sheep.

The commercial relations between these far-off Colonies and the United States are already of considerable moment, and through the agency of steam they are destined to become of much greater importance in future years. We have two regular lines of ships between this port and Melbourne and Sydney, and there are also transient departures from this port and Boston. On an average, eighteen or twenty ships are annually cleared hence to the Colonies. Our exports comprise a general assortment of goods, similar to cargoes made up for California. In return, we receive but little produce, though it is not improbable that we may eventually turn the current of wool, hides, &c., which now sets towards England, in this direction. We lately received a cargo of wool; the first we believe that ever came direct to this port from that quarter. But our principal Australian commerce is carried on between California and the Colonies, our Pacific possessions being much more accessible than the Atlantic States. San Franrisco receives immense quantities of coal for gas and fuel purposes from the Colonies, and, in return, has been accustomed, in some years, to ship large quantities of flour, wheat, oats, and barley. The exports of these in 1865 and 1866 were especially large, owing to the failure in those years of the crops in the Colonies by drought. But with an infusion of a Yankee element and the introduction of American labor saving machinery, they bid fair to become wholly self sustaining in this particular. Indeed, during the past year, they not only had abundant crops for home use, but have exported considerable quantities of wheat to England, the quality being similar to the California and Chili product. The establishment of a line of British steamers between the Colonies and Panama is well calculated to strengthen our commercial relations in that part of the world, and with the success of our China Steam Line assured, it is by no means improbable that a line of propellers between San Francisco and Melbourne or Sydney will become an indispensable necessity ere the lapse of many years.—*N. Y. Shipping List.*

THE WOOL MARKET

New York, July 26th 1867

General Remarks.—We cannot write any improvement in the wool market as regards prices, and the demand is still a very limited one. Manufacturers continue to buy sparingly, and, unless goods sell more freely, will not lay in heavy stocks. There is no material improvement in the woollen goods market; some prime goods, or fancy fashionable styles, can be sold at a profit, but large lines of goods cannot be moved. The losses on goods have been heavy, and several extensive dry goods houses have suspended payment; and with the knowledge of the bad business they have been doing, fears are entertained that others may have to ask or an extension. The want of confidence in those engaged in the woollen goods trade makes it necessary to be very particular in giving credit, and only the large corporations can buy for cash, or give paper that is satisfactory to sellers.

The clip of domestic wool promises to be large, and but little of it has yet been sold. The prices ruling in Ohio are 45 to 50 cts. ℔., and 40 to 45 cts. ℔. in Michigan and Wisconsin. The quantity shipped to the seaboard is not large, and the sales that have been made are at 57 to 63 cts. ℔. for fine to superior lots, 50 to 55 for fair lots, and 45 to 50 for poor conditioned and low grades. While it is conceded that wool is lower than other agricultural products, it nevertheless sells at a higher price than is prudent for manufacturers to pay.

There is every prospect of an abundant harvest, and it is hoped that we may yet have a very satisfactory fall trade. The present dullnes reaches to almost all branches of trade, and large crops will put new life into business, and cheer those who have been disheartened on account of the long stagnation.

Unwashed Mestiza Wool.—The transactions are still on a limited scale. The number of bales reported sold, summing up only 338, principally of best description, at 37½ to 40 cts. ℔. A small lot of lower grade was sold at 33 cts. A parcel of 800 bales new wool is talked of as sold on private terms to a manufacturer; but upon enquiry we learned 300 bales of it were sold more than a month ago, and the balance of it is not positively closed yet. There has been a sale of old importation wool in Boston of some 600 bales, reported at 35 cts. ℔. 500 bales of new importation wool have been shipped to Antwerp this month, and, as the market there is looking better, it is probable more will be sent, as the loss will be much less than to pay the duty, and sell it here at the present low rate of our market, and the poor prospect of any material advance being realized for some time to come.

NEW YORK WOOL MARKET.

The New York Shipping *List* says: The market remains substantially the same, regarding prices, as for several weeks past, with moderate purchases to meet the current wants of manufacturers. A few lots of new clip domestic fleece have been received, but we do not learn that they have been sold, and there appears to have been an entire absence of competition among the trade in the way of concluding contracts in the country, which has been a conspicuous feature at the opening of the season during the past four or five years. This changed aspect of affairs is, of course, due to the long continued depression in the dry-goods market, which has reacted with withering effect upon manufacturers, many of whom have lost heavily during the past twelve months. They feel assured that the clip will be unusually large, and that prices cannot go higher, at least until the Country shall be in a position to absorb the present enormous stock of goods on hand; and hence there is no disposition to lay in stocks for contingencies. The opening prices of medium and good grades of new clip in the West are about 40 to 50 cents, and by adding to these figures the incidental expenses of getting the staple to the seaboard a tolerably good idea of the opening prices here may be arrived at. In foreign, the movement continues as for some time past, light, and some kinds have perceptibly weakened, the declining tendency of the leading markets abroad offering no encouragement to reship bonded lots. A good harvest may give the market a better complexion but till the present promise becomes an established fact, we cannot reasonably look for a substantial revival of trade.

NEW PADDLE STEAMER RIO URUGUAY.

Some time ago we chronicled the launching of a splendid new saloon steamer by Messrs Caird & Co., named the Rio Uruguay, owned by David Bruce, Esq., and intended to ply on the River Plate, in South America, between Monte Video and Buenos Aires. We mentioned at the time that this steamer's keel had been laid on the 10th of January last, and that she had been constructed with remarkable despatch; that she was a very splendid steamer upwards of 600 tons, and about 200 horse-power engines. Since that time the Rio Uruguay has been getting completed, ready to proceed under steam to the River Plate to take her station, and yesterday she went out on a trial trip, with a party of ladies and gentlemen on board, among whom were Mr Bruce, the owner, Mrs Bruce and family; Richard Brown, Esq, Shotts Iron Company (his son-in-law) and Mrs Brown; John Neill, Esq., and Miss Neill; Captain Kincaid, Mrs Kincaid, and the Misses Kincaid; J. T. Caird, Esq. (of Messrs Caird & Co., the builders), Mrs Caird and family; Baile Morton; Jas. Miller, Esq. (of Messrs Caird & Co.), Mrs Miller and Miss Miller; James MacCunn, Esq., and Mrs MacCunn; Mr Muir, superintending engineer for the Messrs Burns; Moore, Esq., Glasgow, and Miss Moore, &c., &c. There was a fine band of music on board led by Mr Charles Denney. Of the Rio Uruguay it may be said that she is a remarkably beautiful vessel, with a saloon deck extending fore and aft nearly her whole length. She is fitted up in an elegant and substantial manner for passengers alone, and will be able to accommodate with comfort about five hundred first and second class passengers. The ventilation is very complete. She is propelled by a pair of diagonal engines, fitted with link-motion and expansion valve. She will be by far the finest vessel ever put on the station on which she is to run. She will proceed out under steam, and is expected to make the run in about twenty-six days. She left the West Quay yesterday shortly after eleven o'clock forenoon, and her power of speed was at once tested by a run of a couple of miles, in which she out-distanced one of the swiftest of our river steamers. The object in going out, however, was not to test her speed, it being well enough known to her owner, who is a practical engineer, that the speed is there, and can be developed at any time by adopting the ordinary means to that end. The engines were set on at Greenock, and were kept going without intermission for a continuous period of seven hours, in which time the following course was run, viz.:—From Greenock to Arran, passing inside of Holy Isle, through Lamlash Bay, through Whiting Bay, round Pladda, up through the Sound of Kilbrannan, ont through he Kyles of Bute, returning to Greenock. A more delightful circuit could not have been chosen, and the weather, which was showery a little at the outset, cleared up and became charming, the recent showers giving fresh beauty to the attractive scenery which was passed. In steaming through the Sound of Kilbrannan an opportunity accidentally presented itself of comparing notes with another of the crack Clyde steamers, and the Rio Uruguay proved herself by far the swifter vessel of the two.

In the course of the trip the party, numbering upwards of sixty, sat down to dinner in the dining saloon forward. Mr. J. T. Caird occupied the chair. On the removal of the cloth.

The Chairman proposed the health of Mr. Bruce, the owner of the vessel. (Applause.) This was the second time Mr. Bruce had come to their firm for a steamer, and their experience of him led them to hope that it would not be the last. They had certainly always experienced much pleasure in meeting with Mr. Bruce—their meeting with him had been not only a source of business, but of pleasure, and, he hoped and believed, of mutual regard. He hoped that when this new vessel arrived at her destination in South America she would amply fulfil the expectation of all concerned in her success, and not only do good to Mr. Bruce, but to the firm that had built her. (Cheers.)

Mr. Bruce, in reply, expressed the satisfaction he felt in dealing with Messrs. Caird & Co., and hoped to be soon home again with an order for other vessels like the Rio Uruguay.

The Chairman gave the health of Mr and Mrs Brown, who up till recently had been strangers in Greenock, but he hoped they would no longer be strangers. (Applause.)

Mr. Brown replied, and gave the health of the Chairman, highly complimenting him for his enterprise and that of his eminent firm, whose name was known as the builders of crack steamers all over the world. Such men as Mr. Caird won not only credit to themselves but conferred lasting benefits upon a whole country, indeed upon the whole world. (Cheers.) He only wished there were more of such men. (Cheers.)

The Chairman having briefly replied, the party adjourned to the deck, and a number of the younger members enjoyed dancing on the saloon deck while passing through the delightful scenery of the Kyles of Bute. The vessel arrived at Greenock, shortly before seven o'clock, after running a distance of at least 100 miles without stoppage, and all on board were, delighted with the trip.

The Rio Uruguay will leave for South America in about ten days. She is to go out under the command of Captain M'Donald, with Mr. Dickson, junior, as first engineer.

ODD FELLOW'S SOCIETY.

Buenos Ayres, August 29th 1867.

To the Editors of the *Standard*.

It is not generally known that such a society as the Independent Order of Odd Fellows exists in this city. The Society was established in the year 1863 for the spreading of philanthropic principles and giving that assistance to its Members that their case requires.

It cannot be too widely spread that the above named Society is of the benefit class, giving its members not only a certain amount monthly during sickness, but also paying the medical attendant and the apothecary, and all this advantage is obtained by the payment of a small sum monthly, according to age, during health, thus providing against an inevitable consequence that every human being is liable to.

No unhealthy person can possibly be admitted, as every candidate must undergo a strict examination by the Doctor of the lodge; no improper characters are admitted.

As every religion is respected no religious disputes are permitted nor political discussion allowed. Persons however widely differing in opinions out of the lodge are bound to lay aside their feelings upon entering it, and meet all the brothers in friendship.

The Society is so well regulated and its rules so good and equitable that upon the strictest examination no fault can possibly be found with them; no partiality is shown, and every member is treated alike. The utmost harmony must prevail during lodge hours, and if anything unpleasant should occur in the heat of discussion the presiding Officers immediately exert their authority and thus restore equanimity.

Our motto is Friendship, Love and Truth, and this is carried out to its utmost extent, each vieing with the other to carry out that duty the Divine Being has inculcated upon man.

This Society is particularly beneficial to the working man, which it is intended especially to benefit; it is invaluable to him, infact every man who gains his living by the sweat of his brow ought at once to become a member.

The Society has so greatly increased in numbers that a New Hall was found indispensable.

The Hall, which is fitted up with every convenience and capable of of accommodating a great many, was inaugurated on Monday the 26th inst., at Calle Defensa No. 58.

I trust this may be the means of bringing to our standard many recruits, and I hope yet to see the "Flor del Plata Lodge" have on its list as many, if not more, than any Society here.

That the "Flor del Plata Lodge" may flourish for many years, is the ardent wish of, yours sincerely,

AN ODD FELLOW.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED PER KEPLER.

James Lindsay, Mrs. Brooks, Miss Brooks, Wm. Eggers, W. H. Browning, Mrs. Browning, J. Browning, C. L. Van Berckel, Miss Smith, A. H. Douglas, Thomas Mason, John Lane, Mary Lane, Owen Renny, Bridget Renny, Benito Goncalves, D. Marcise Bisbe of Canada, J. Martinez Duran, José Mateo del Castido, Henry Tay, Benjamin N. Mann, E. M. Routh, W. N. Coffin, T. C. Jukersole, C. Clear, H. M'Leod Johnston.

Fears are entertained by those living on the St. Lawrence river below Montreal that there will be a greater flood this spring than has been for years. The St. Lawrence was never known to be so high in winter, although its tributaries are unusually low.

VOYAGE OF THE AMERICAN LIFE RAFT ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

Southampton, Thursday Evening.

The American life-raft *Nompareil*, 43 days from New York, arrived here between five and six o'clock this evening, and is moored off the dock shore. This daring adventure has been conducted by John Mikes, captain, and a crew of two, named George Miller and Jerry-Malone. She is only 24 ft long and 12½ ft. broad. The raft, which has two masts, consists of 3 cylinders, pointed at each end, united together by canvas connexions, having no real deck, and is strengthened by boards slipped under strong iron neck-pieces, the whole kept together by lashing. A waterproof cloth, hung over a boom, closed at each end, somewhat resembling a gipsy tent, affords sleeping accomodation, two at a time, and the third keeping watch. This is fixed on a strong locker, in which the provisions are kept. The raft lay-to seven times from stress of weather, and the last vessel spoken was the John Chapman, a week since, from which they were given a fowl, which is still alive and well. They have arrived with thirty gallons of water to spare. The captain was poorly two days during the passage, otherwise all have been in perfect health, and the men are in good spirits, their countenances looking healthy and bronzed by the weather. They had no chronometer on board, and sailed by dead reckoning, and corrected their position by vessels they spoke. There is a smaller raft on deck for use as a boat. The raft has kept perfectly water-tight all the way, not a leak of any sort having ocurred. She is fitted with an apparatus for filling the tubes with air. On the arrival of the raft, Mr. J. R. Stebbing, the President of the Chamber of Commerce, went on board, congratulated them on the success of their daring enterprise and tendered them any good offices that might be required. The captain landed on his arrival to report to the United States' Consul Captain J. Britton.

HIBERNO-ARGENTINE RACING CLUB OF THE NORTH.

Carmen de Areco, Sept. 1, 1867.

To the Editors of the *Standard*,

Mr. Archibald Cregg in the chair, the following officers were duly appointed and subjoined programme carried for the sports of the 25th inst.:—Mr. J. J. Murphy, Huncalita, President of the United Branches; Mr. Cregg, Vice-President of the Carmen de Areco; Mr. Michael Murphy, President for Arecifes. The following for judges:—Messrs. Cregg, Rourke, and J. J. Murphy; Messrs. Murray, Kenny, M'Guire, and Finnerty, as stewards, with power to select two or more others; Mr. T. A. Kenny, as procurator, to engage proper refreshments on the course. All officers to be distinguished by a blue ribbon on the left arm on the day of action.—Yours very truly,

JOHN T. MURRAY.

PROGRAMME.

1st. Not less than three horses required for each race, and all to be entered before the 20th, under penalty of having to pay double on the course.

2nd. Mestizos, should there be a sufficient quantity, run by themselves.

3rd. Hurdle Race (not previously mentioned), 12 squares; weight 150lbs; entrance money $200.

4th. The second horse in the winning heat saves his stakes.

5th. Entrance, names, and jockey costume can be given to Mr. Ramos, Carmen de Areco, or any of the prementioned officers in Salto, Carmen de Areco, or Arecifes.

6th. Cup and Plate, 15 and 10 squares relatively, are confined to members, or those who may become such previous to the 25th.

7th. The Plate for the Hurdle Race open to all comers otherwise eligible by the judges.

8th. Partidos, Pampa tricks, disqualify the rider, and entail upon him the loss of the prize even though his horse be first in and notoriously fleetest.

ON 'CHANGE.

August 28, 1867.

Ounces,	$400
Sovereigns,	122½
Patacons,	25

National Bonds, 54

This was a dull day on 'Change; nothing much done in Bonds or anything else. The Bolsa hall was almost empty till three o'clock. The presence of Sr. Corro gave rise to many remarks respecting the railway guarantees: everyone indorses our remarks, and the request to obtain possession of the books looked upon as most unreasonable. Owing to the ventilation the matter nas got it is thought it will be wound up without delay.

The news from Paraguay per Proveedor amounts to nothing—the fleet and army in the same place. It is generally supposed that the ironclads will return to their anchorage in front of Curusu.

In Exchange a few small transactions at 48.

We have to correct a statement made yesterday on 'Change—the Auster was chartered at 25s. and 5 per cent. for a part cargo of boneash and bones, in the Uruguay, for orders, and not the Perilla.

There was some enquiry to-day for Gas Shares but there are no sellers under 90, and even at this rate no large lot is offering. Respecting the new company, we heard on the Bolsa to-day that all the shares are already subscribed for.

Bond sales—

Cash,	35,000	54
September 30,	135,000	54
Saturday,	10,000	54

Money rules very easy, but it is supposed that a very large amount in specie will be shipped per Cordova.

In charters nothing to-day.

August 29, 1867.

National Bonds 54¼

Very little done in Bonds to-day. No sales for cash, and the attendance on the Bolsa unusually thin. It is said that the present holders have taken up more money, and are prepared to buy up all the Bonds offered. They will sel nothing before next month.

The Charrua, from Corrientes, arrived to-day; as, however, she was eleven days coming down, she brings no later news.

The sanction by the Chambers of the proposed bank loan to the National Government, was well received on the Bolsa, and Government paper done a shade easier.

Amongst the Germans there was no other topic to-day save the affair of last night, which caused a general laugh.

The affairs of the new Gas Company were discussed. It seems as yet the matter is in embryo. The founder of the proposed company is in Montevideo, and although expected here has not arrived. He holds a list of the promised subscriptions to the stock, which as yet has not been seen; but it appears all the capital has not been subscribed, nor even one-half thereof. Gas shares here are not offering.

We heard of some sales of sovereigns to-day at 1½ per cent.

In produce nothing done.

Bond sales to-day:—

For Saturday	60,000	54¼
Sept. 30	30,000	54⅛
Oct. 31	5,000	52⅝

August 31, 1867.

National Bonds, 53⅞

This being the last day of the month the transactions in Bonds were expected to be heavy: the vencimientos amount to over four and a-half millions of Bonds, showing a considerable falling off in the speculation in these securities as compared with the months of June and July, still, nevertheless, the sharpest brokers were astonished to find that Bonds ruled so easy to-day. There was no disposition whatever to buy, and in fact Bonds were so plenty that the market gave way. The very favorable news from Cordova seemed the pretext for the decline. Bonds opened at 54¼ and closed at 53⅞.

From Paraguay the advices per Venezia amounts to nothing—the army and fleet are in the same place. The most important item of news is that a new contract for the forage of the Imperial cavalry was concluded at Tuyu-Cué on the 20th ult., to last during the continuance of the war in Paraguay: Messrs. Ferreira, Lavalle, & Co. have obtained the contract.

In general business there was very little done to-day. Money was in better demand, but no operation of any importance in produce, transacted. We heard of two sales of capones, at $40 cash, for saladero purposes. In Exchange the market has not as yet opened.

Bond sales—

Cash,	5,000	54¼
"	42,000	54⅛
"	21,000	54
"	26,000	53⅞
Sept. 30,	162,000	53⅞

The statutes of a new Company, 'Sociedad Anonima de Buques y Lanches a Vapor,' have been published. Mr. Hall is the Managing Director, and the Committee is composed of Messrs. Hart, Temperley, and Younger. Capital. 300,000 hard dollars, in 600 shares of $500 s. each, with power to increase it to $500,000 s.

September 2, 1867.

National Bonds, 53¾

The Bond Market still rules very flat; and although one or two well-known speculators commenced buying for the end of the month, and labored to stiffen the market, still the general attitude of affairs inspires such little confidence that outsiders will have nothing to do with Bonds at present.

The rumor that special despatches arrived late on Sunday night for the Argentine Government, from Itapiru, brought down by a Brazilian steamer which put into the Tigre, caused much anxiety to know the news by the mail-steamer due this day, but the Espigador did not come in up to the closing hour of the Bolsa. The steamer Cerro, with dates to the 29th ult., arrived—army in same place and ironclads not as yet moved. The Paraguayans have mounted their heaviest guns at Curupaiti, and the Brazilians are busy making a road to the fleet through the Gran Chaco.

The news from Europe per Uruguay, Captain Bruce's new steamer, is regarded as good: Money more abundant than ever, and the discount rate down to 1 per cent. per annum. Gold in the States has gone up to 140¾ and 141. In New York several failures in the dry goods line announced.

The decline in Bonds on the 31st ult., which caused so much surprise, is explained by the fact that the bears lent Bonds to those who had sold short, collecting from ½ to ¾ for the Bonds lent. Such was the general scarcity that the bears lent through several agents 40,000 Bonds more than they had purchased for this date, and far from being obliged to make use of the money they had engaged to carry Bonds the bears returned the money and compelled the bulls to pay a premium for the loan of Bonds. All the Bonds were lent or transferred to 30th September. Should there not be any emission before that date the bulls may expect a squeeze, and it was probably on this account that one of the principal speculators for the fall bought largely to-day.

The Benavente ram auction proved a great success. All the animals sold well, even over the prices anticipated, the highest price paid being $8,000, and the lowest $2,000. Mr. Billinghurst promises the list to-morrow.

Yesterday the rams from the Oldendorff estancia arrived in town. They are in splendid condition.

At the Provincial Bank there is very little business doing, and money superabundant. Application has been made for three new branches—Baradero, Chascomus, and Azul. Many of the Directors are opposed to these branches, and we believe that only the Baradero application will be attended to.

The Directors of the Great Southern Railway call for tenders for building 'galpones,' or sheds, at some of the stations. We believe it is the intention of the Directors to have the most ample accommodation for wool at the coming season.

The sale of the Hotel de Nord [furniture and good-will] was announced to-day. Price paid, $300,000 m/c, owner leaving for Corrientes.

The English barque John Elizabeth cleared to-day, by H. A. Green, for Antwerp, shippers:—

Pigretti, 2,117 salt hides.

Bertrand, 185 bales wool.

Nautt and de Motte, 142 do., and 40 bales hair.

N Martinez, 38 bales wool.

About £6,000 sovereigns sold to-day at 1½.

Bond sales—

For Cash	27,500	at 53¾
Sept. 30th	105,000	53¾
Saturday	10,000	53¾

Arrivals in Montevideo:—

Daniel Dyer, from Liverpool.

Industria, from Santa Catalina.

Narcissus, from Valparaiso.

Kepler, from Liverpool.

September 3, 1867.

National Bonds 53¾

This was the dullest day on 'Change we recollect for some time. In Bonds scarcely a solitary transaction. Every one seems to think that these securities must decline, yet they are held up so persistently by one or two parties, that until these parties sell out it is difficult to see how any serious fall can be looked for. Business has of late so fallen off in Bonds that there is now hardly any necessity to report the sales. None, save the brokers, appear to take any interest in them. Merchants scarcely look at the black board; and, in fact, until prices decline five or six per cent., it is not probable that there will be any renewed speculation.

The news from Paraguay is regarded as so extremely unsatisfactory, that very few now have confidence in the result, since it seems to be admitted that the iron-clads cannot pass Humaita, and with difficulty can even get back to Curuzu, it is considered that the next best thing to do is to make peace. The lavish manner in which money is squandered up at Paraguay is greatly spoken of. No country could withstand, for any length of time, such extravagance. The freight paid for the hire of a cart from the Tres Bocas to where the iron-clads are, about 2½ leagues, is 80 patacons, and everything else in the same ratio, whilst the freights on the Tuyu-Cue road are still more exorbitant. It was rumored on 'Change that the Dotorel had arrived, but on inquiry we heard that the gunboat which came in was the Gleaner.

In Bonds the sales effected were—

For September 30th	60,000 at	53¾
" 15th.	10,000	53¾

The property in calle Maypu sold by auction by Vivar, 16½ yards by 52, sold for $525,000, bought by Dn. Juan B. Peña.

The Kepler came up to-day. She has brought a full list of passengers.

Some sales of sovereigns to-day at 1½.

Several merchants are remitting Brazilian gold to Europe in preference to sovereigns, as the latter can only be obtained at 1½ per cent. premium.

In Exchange some first-class paper offered at 47¾, at which rate, and 47⅞, some few amounts have been done; the low rate of discount in England causing remitters to look upon the very best bills as cash, although at 90 days sight. On Rio several takers at 35.800: as yet drawers are rather shy.

Three Central Argentine Railway Shares were sold to-day, at 55 per cent. of their value paid up.

There was some enquiry for details of the new Steam Launch Company. It seems to be regarded as a good investment.

To-morrow a meeting of those interested in the New Gas Co. will be held, to take all the preliminary steps necessary for its presentation to the public.

We heard that all shareholders in Mr. Hopkins's San Fernando Canalization Co. will receive a site of land in fee for every share held.

It was rumored that the agent of the Argentine Bank in Cordova burnt all the notes in the Bank upon hearing of Luengo's revolution. The amount of cash on hand was limited to 13,000 Bolivianos.

MARRIAGE.

On the 24th August, at Barracas, by the Rev. Canon Fahey, Arnold Schlaepfer, Esq., of Rosario, to Kate Leonora Browne, fifth daughter of Patrick Browne, Esq.—No cards.

DEATHS.

On the 26th August, in this city, at Wilkes, Quinta, Mr. George Davidson, aged 69 years. Deceased was a native of England, and for many years a salasderito in the River Plate.

On the 18th August, at the residence of her father, near Navarro, Catherine Day, third daughter of Mr. James Day, of apoplexy, in the 18th year of her age; much beloved by all who knew her.

On the 26th May, at the Estancia de Stegman, Mr. James Drew, aged 55 years; a native of Kilahee, Co. Westmeath. A long time resident in this country.—R.I.P.

DEATH OF GENERAL THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER.

Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher, Secretary and Acting Governor of this territory, fell from the deck of the steamer Thompson, at Fort Benton, on the evening of the 1st instant, and was drowned. He had been absent for the past fortnight on public business, and had succeeded in procuring arms for the troops engaged in the defence of the territory, and transacting other military business demanded by our present exigency. His death is greatly lamented, and the public demonstrations in honour of his distinguished character and services are general. At last accounts his remains had not been found, the darkness of the night and the rapidity of the current preventing any rescue.—Virginia City, Montana Territory, July 5.—Correspondence of the "New York Herald."

SHIRTS, AT $450 THE DOZEN.

Shirts of Superior Quality, with Linen Front, at $450 per Dozen, or $37½ Each.

Crimean Shirts, all Wool, from $35 to $55 Each.

Very fine Shirts, with Linen Front, at $550 per Dozen, or $46 Each.

Ladies' Chemises, very pretty, at $420 per Dozen, or $35 Each.

Not less than Half a Dozen sold.

Reasonable reductions made on large sales, but all transactions for Cash only.

EDMOND DUMAS,
107 CALLE PERU, BUENOS AYRES,
Between Victoria and Potosi,
Next the Corner of Peru and Potosi.
284.ap.a7

The *WEEKLY STANDARD*—Printed and Published every Wednesday, at the Printing Office 74 Calle Belgrano, by the Proprietor and Editors, M. G. & E. T. MULHALL.

ADVERTISING SUPPLEMENT TO
THE WEEKLY STANDARD.

BUENOS AYRES, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1867.

MAUA BANK,
101-103 CALLE CANGALLO

The Offices of this Bank having been removed to the above spacious building, in order to suit the increasing flow of business, the public is informed that the following transactions are carried on in currency and specie in this Bank:—

First—Bills and obligations with good signatures are discounted on conventional terms.

Second—Money is advanced on mercantile and other securities approved of by the Manager.

Third—Accounts current are opened with Merchants or other parties who may prefer depositing endorsed and transferable securities, against which they may draw up to an amount previously convened under conditions established for such class of operations.

Fourth—Money is received in account current, bearing interest from day of deposit, which is accumulated in favor of the parties every three months, the depositors being allowed to retire at any time, by means of cheques, part or the full amount at their wish, save when the quantity exceeds three hundred doubloons or one hundred thousand dollars currency, in which case forty-eight hours' previous notice is required to be given at the Treasury of the Bank.

Fifth—Bills or letters of credit are drawn and taken on Montevideo, Rosario, Sta Fé, Salto Oriental, Paysandu, Rio Janeiro, and other places in the Brasils, England and France, as also on other places, of which notice will be given hereafter.

Finally, the Bank undertakes and executes all legitimate transactions within the orbit of banking operations.

The establishment is always open from 9 a.m. till 3 p.m.

P. P. MAUA & Co.
M. A. DE FREITAS AMORIM.

January 1st, 1867.

MAUA BANK,
101-103 CALLE CANGALLO.

INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE.
For balances in our favor, .. 3 per cent.
For balances in favor of Customers 4 "
IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY.
For balances in our favor .. .. 3 per cent.
For balances in favor of Customers 4 "
Deposits on 15 days' notice, paper "
Do. do. do. gold "
Do. 30 days' do. paper "
Do. do. do. gold "
Fixed deposits from "

P. P. MAUA & Co.
M. A. de FREITAS AMORIM.

May 1st, 1867.

The Argentine Marine Insurance Company.

established in this City, insure at moderate premiums all risks by sea or on the river.

Office—118 CALLE PIEDAD

DIRECTORS.

Ser. Don Tomas Armstrong, President.
" Jacob Ferrariani, Vice-President.
" Ambrosio F. Lezica.
" Enrique Tomkinson.
" Mariano Casares.
" Bernardo Yturraspe.
" Antonio Demarchi.
" Francisco F. Moreno, Gerente.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE-

SIGHT DRAFTS

Drafts at Sight, for large or small amounts, can be obtained from
WANKLYN & Co.
No. 104 Calle de San Martin,
On the following places:—
LONDON,
UNITED STATES,
All branches of the National Bank
IRELAND,
Antwerp,
Paris
Genoa,
Buenos Ayres, Dec. 2, 1864.
WANKLYN & Co.
104—Calle San Martin—104.
20 d3 x.

MERCEDES.

THE CENTRAL HOUSE
OF
TORROBA BROTHERS
Has just received a Large Assortment of

T S O T W
SHEA G F INES
AR S A E E
S S E S

READY
MADE
CLOTHING,
&c., &c., &c.,
For the Coming Season, which will be
SOLD AS CHEAP AS IN BUENOS AYRES.

F. Sprunck & Co.
103—CALLE ZAVALA—103.

Agents for the 'Standard,'
have constantly on hand,
Pianos of Pleyel, Wolff & Co., Paris.
Do of Edward Westermayer, Berlin.
Do of T. Sprunck, Berlin.
Do of J. Blüthner, Leipsig.
Music of all classes.
Stationery.
Books in English, French, Spanish, German, Italian, Portuguese, Dutch, Danish and Swedish.
A large assortment of Engraving and Photographs,
Charts and Maps.
English songs and sacred music.
Books for Children, &c.

T. SPRUNCK & Co.,
Montevideo, Calle Zavala No. 103.
220..xpsa6

FOR LONDON.

Will load for said destination, the fine British Barque
GAUCHO, A 1, 338 TONS REGISTER,
CAPTAIN STOCK.
Can receive Cargo, and being a well-known vessel in the trade will meet with quick despatch.
For further particulars please apply to
C. W. BENN & CO.,
Shipbrokers,
19715p.a27 49 Calle 25 de Mayo.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

British Barque
DON DIEGO, A 1, 320 TONS REGISTER,
CAPTAIN TAYLOR.
This vessel is now ready to receive Cargo, and will sail from this port for Liverpool, via Montevideo, on
SATURDAY, 7TH SEPTEMBER.
Cargo received on board until the evening of the 5th September.
This fine vessel has excellent accommodations for a limited number of First and Third-class Passengers.
For further particulars apply to the Consignees,
Messrs. Darbyshire, Krabbe, & Co., or to
JOHN P. BOYD & CO.,
149,6p,a22 56 Calle San Martin.

FOR VALPARAISO.

The splendid Clipper Barque
COLORADO, 545 TONS,
THOMAS MASTER,
will leave this on or about the
10TH SEPTEMBER.
Can receive Cargo for the above port, and has also first-rate accommodation for Passengers.
Apply to the Consignees,
HENRY A. GREEN & CO.,
167,15p,a23 85 Reconquista.

FOR VALPARAISO.

The Fast Sailing Ship
F. C. CLARKE, 850 TONS REGISTER,
CAPTAIN TAYLOR,
will sail for the above port on or about the
15TH SEPTEMBER.
For terms of Freight or Passage apply to the Consignees,
MILLIGAN & WILLIAMSON,
151,1m,a22 148 Calle Piedad.

FOR CORRIENTES AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE GUARANI, Capt. Douglas Playfe, the Fastest and Best Steamer in the River, will sail on
For further particulars apply at the Agency,
29 Calle Reconquista. 30,xp,n13

ENGLISH LIBRARY, MONTEVIDEO.

MESSRS. SPRUNCK & CO. respectfully advise the Foreign Residents in the River Plate their receipt of a large consignment of valuable Literary Works, comprising many productions of the best English writers. Always on hand a large stock of the best French and British Stationery.
103 CALLE ZAVALA, MONTEVIDEO.
57,xp,Jy9

TED COOPE & CO.'S ALE, { Bottled, Hogsheads, Kilderkins.
BARCLAY & PERKINS' STOUT, { Bottled and in Barrels.
MOORE, PUNCH, & TUDOR,
146,1m,a22 72 Reconquista.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK
(LIMITED.)

80—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—80

Authorised Capital .....£2,000,000 sterling.
Subscribed Capital .....£1,500,000 do.
Reserve Fund Jan. 1866.....£130,000 do.

Current accounts opened with parties properly introduced and interest allowed on credit balances.

Customers have the advantage of drawing cheques—of having approved bills discounted—of obtaining loans upon negotiable securities—of depositing bills, coupons, &c. for collection—and of lodging with the Bank valuable property in the fire proof strong rooms for safe custody.

Deposit Accounts—Deposits received from the public generally—either for fixed periods or subject to seven or thirty days notice of withdrawal—Interest on which is regulated by the market value of money, the bank notifying any change in the rate by advertisement in the principal daily papers.

Bill of Exchange—issued on the following places—

London,	Hamburg,
Dublin,	Genoa,
Liverpool,	Rio de Janeiro,
Paris,	Montevideo,
Antwerp,	Rosario,

All Branches of the National Bank of Scotland.

A. E. SMITHERS,
Manager.

Buenos Ayres, March 2, 1867.

London and River Plate Bank
(LIMITED).

80—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—80.

The rates of interest allowed and charged by the Bank will be as follows, till further notice:

ALLOWED.

On deposits in both currencies in account current, } 3 per cent.
On do. do. for 90 days fixed, 4 "
On do. do. subject to 30 days notice of withdrawal, } 4 "

CHARGED.

On debit balances in account current in both currencies, } 7 per cent.

A. E. SMITHERS,
MANAGER.

Buenos Ayres, April 15, 1867.

LANDED ESTATES OFFICE.

Directed by
DANIEL C. KELLY.

This office undertakes farming transactions in all its varied branches, under the supervision of the director, who, is an estated practical farmer of many years experience, full conversant with the Laws and country, and thoroughly acquainted with the nature and qualities of the pasture in the different localities.

Parties holding Title Deeds with any sort of flaw are hereby requested *not* to apply at this office—those who wish to sell lands through this office will be required to present their title deeds for examination, as the director will not admit any transactions liable to lawsuits. Lands can be purchased at this office from Government or private parties, in any any part of the Republic. There are at present tracts of different sizes for sale and to rent. This office has branches all through the country, but the head office is adjoining the directors residence in the town of Las Flores, where application by letter through the Post or personally may be made. The city office is under the superintendance of Messrs. Natta and Wilkinson, Plaza 11 Setiembre.
0 58..xpwd m1

ENGLISH TAILOR,
39—CALLE DEFENSA—39.

JUST RECEIVED,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT
OF
Spring and Summer Goods,
FOR
Men, Youths, and Boys,
ALSO
A Large Assortment of Ready-Made Clothing suitable for the Season.

GEORGE ELLIS,
39—CALLE DEFENSA—39.
194, xp—s29

Extractum Carnis Liebig,

Prepared by Liebig's Process from the Best Meat of Picked Cattle.
Warranted on the highest Chemical Analysis to be the
Genuine Liebig's Extract of Meat.
This article is strongly recommended both for its great superiority in delicacy of flavour and from its being perfectly free from that nauseous burnt taste often found in spurious preparations.
For Infants and Invalids it is the most digestible food known, and, indeed, perhaps the only kind that can be administered with perfect security in cases of great debility.
For Families, the *Extractum Carnis* is the greatest boon yet discovered, inasmuch as it keeps well and replaces other remedies which require to be constantly renewed at the Druggist's Shop.
For Travellers and Ship Captains it is the most portable and durable article that can be recommended, besides, it can be prepared at a moment's notice in the most outlandish place or on the open sea in the greatest storms.
Half a teaspoonful of the Extract in a breakfast cup of warm water will produce the most nourishing beef tea.
Jars containing 4 oz. [equal to 8lbs. of fresh beef], $30.
Jars containing 8 oz. [equal to 16lbs. of fresh beef], $55.
Jars containing 1lb. [equal to 32lbs. of fresh beef], $100.
Wholesale and Retail Agent in Buenos Ayres—
W. CRANWELL,
Pharmaceutist and Chemist,
99 | xp,J24 30 Calle Rivadavia.

KEAN & SOAMES,
Grocers, Provision Dealers,
Ship Chandlers, Custom-House Agents,
and Camp Agents in General.
For Sale from 5,000 to 8,000 Sheep, also several Leagues of Land to Sell or Rent, &c., &c., &c., &c.
76, 78, AND 80 CALLE ADUANA,
(Opposite the Hotel Colon),
ROSARIO.

Sheep! Sheep!! Sheep!!!

To be sold Cheap, in the Province of Santa Fé, and within two leagues of the town of San Nicolas, 8,000 fine Mestiza Sheep, three parts of which are Ewes, and among which there is a small flock for breeding purposes of 250 picked ewes, running with rams of the purest Negretti blood.
A lease of three years from last January can be given of the camp, which is in extent about half a league, and on which is a comfortable dwelling-house, galpone, cook-house, 3 puestos, &c. The camp is fronting the Arroyo Medio, and is partly gramillia and trefoil, and in the worst years has been entirely free from seca.
The rams now running with the flocks were purchased from the Estancia of Mr. S. B. Hale.
Horses, cattle, house furniture, &c., will be sold at valuation.
For full particulars apply to Messrs. Dolan & M'Craith, Commission Agents, Caballeriza Inglés, Calle Libertad, Rosario. 181 | xp,m29

DR. VICTOR BAUD'S
ORGANIC MEDICINES.

THE BAUDEINE,
A prompt and most efficient Remedy for
ASIATIC CHOLERA,
YELLOW FEVER,
DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA.
No inconvenience is derived, or danger incurred by taking it.
If good health it is a preservative against the Epidemic, and invigorates the whole system.
Dr. Victor Baud was presented with a Gold Medal by the French Government, as a reward for his discovery, and as a testimonial for the numerous cures he effected with this remedy in 1854, and ever since.
Large size Bottles ..11/- | Medium size 4/6
Small size 1/1½

Sole Agent for England and British Colonies—
CHARLES LANCE,
6 MONKWELL STREET, LONDON.

Instructions for the treatment of Asiatic Cholera, Yellow Fever, Dysentery and Diarrhœa accompany each Bottle, and bear the Signature of "DR. VICTOR BAUD." 52p,1w,Jy28

THE PROVINCIAL BANK
OF BUENOS AYRES.

BUSINESS HOURS FROM 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M.

Deposits of not less than $400 m/c. and $f.16 received. These deposits will not be entitled to interest if retired before the expiration of sixty days from the date of such deposit; after sixty days they will be entitled to interest from the date of the deposit. All interests not collected shall at the end of each year be capitalized. All deposits at interest shall be entered in a book which the Bank will deliver to the depositors, in which all payments of interest and capital shall be entered, and all interest shall be payable after the first of the month or on retiring the deposit.

The Bank also receives deposits in account current, payable at sight, as above-mentioned.

The Bank discounts bills with two signatures having from seven to ninety days to run; it also discounts mercantile bills of from seven days to six months, on the condition that at maturity they are paid in full.

The Bank draws at sight upon the following branches:—

DOLORES,	CHIVILCOY,
SAN NICOLAS,	MERCEDES,
LOBOS.	

The Bank pays commission to Brokers on the first discounting of bills and promissory notes.

LOANS TO THE WORKING CLASSES.

The Bank lends to artizans and operatives sums from THREE to TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS on their own signature, taking as security a document with any well-known signature

CREDITS IN ACCOUNT CURRENT.

1st. The Bank opens accounts current for commercial houses.
2nd. The security to be either personal, or with documentary values.
3rd. In each case the Bank shall fix the amount of credit.
4th. The Directory shall from time to time arrange the interest chargeable *pro* and *contra*.
5th. Each account shall be liquidated every 60 days.
6th. A pass-book will be given to parties opening accounts current, for entry of cheques and sums deposited.
Till further notice the rates shall be as follows—
Balances in our favor, 6 per cent.
" favor of customers, 2 "

RATES OF INTEREST.

ALLOWS—
To private depositors, 4 per cent. per annum m/c.
Do., do., 4 do., do., specie.
To private depositors,
in account current, 2 per cent. per annum do.
Do., do., 2 do., do., cur.

CHARGES—
Discounts in currency, 6 per cent. per annum.
Do., specie, 6 do., do.,

E. V. ZAMUDIO,
SECRETARY.

Buenos Ayres, March 28, 1867.
183 | xp,m29

ALLIANCE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.

ESTABLISHED MARCH, 1824.

PRESIDENT—
Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S.

DIRECTORS—
Sir Anthony de Rothschild, Bart.
Sampson Lucas, Esq.
Samuel Gurney, Esq.
Thomas Charles Smith, Esq.
Joseph Mayer Montefiore, Esq.
Elliot MacNaghten, Esq.
James Fletcher, Esq.
Charles George Barnett, Esq.
James Alexander, Esq.
James Helme, Esq.

THE COMPANY insures against Loss or Damage by Fire Private Dwelling-Houses, Goods Deposited in Specific Warehouses of Stone or Brick, &c., &c.; and also issues "Floating Policies," extending to the Custom-House and all or any of the Private and Bonded Stores.
The whole advantages which can possibly be contemplated by those desiring to effect Fire Insurances, may be resolved into the following:—
1st. Security.
2nd. Honor and liberality on the part of the Company, in whose hands they place their interest; and
3rd. The purchase of these advantages at a moderate rate.
It will be found that all these are presented by this Company to the Public in an eminent degree.
The Company's large Capital, under the immediate management of the Directors of this Establishment, affords perfect security to the Assured, while it may confidently assert, from the Constitution of the Board of Direction, from the character of its present Members, and from the qualifications which will be deemed indispensable in their successors, that the highest honor and liberality will ever characterize all its transactions.
It has been the object of the Directors, in their minor arrangements, to afford every possible facility to those effecting Assurances with the Alliance, and the undersigned hold a Power of Attorney enabling them to settle at once any Losses that may occur from Fire, Lightning, or Explosions of Gas in Buildings, on or in which this Company has granted Assurances.
Any further information can be obtained on application to
GLOVER DARBISHIRE & CO.,
149,xp,Jy27 17 Calle Florida.

GUINNESS'S
Celebrated Extra Stout
in quarts and pints at
BARRY & WALKER'S,
Sole Agents,
97—Calle Defensa—97.
155—xp m26

GERMAN BURMEISTER,
Consignatario de Frutos del Pais,
Wool and Produce Broker,
105—CALLE VENEZUELA—105

The London Journal

Contains Original and Domestic Novels by the first Authors of the day—Short Tales—Poems—Educational and Social Essays—Descriptions of the most Remarkable Places in the World—Thousands of useful Receipts of every kind—Records of Scientific Inventions and Discoveries—Statistics embracing all the principal Official Returns published, of Public Accounts—Population—Emigration—Health—Military, Naval, and Commercial Affairs—Valuable General Statistical Information—Articles of Literary and Historical Interest illustrative of passing events—Witty and Laughable Jokes and Anecdotes—A voluminous personal Correspondence upon every imaginable topic.

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THE LONDON JOURNAL may be had in Buenos Ayres and every English Colony.
THE LONDON JOURNAL Parts and Volumes are always in Print.
THE LONDON JOURNAL Office, 332 Strand, London. 52p,1pw,J7

Central Uruguay Railway.

The undersigned have been appointed agents in this city, by the Montevideon Directory, to enrol subscribers for this great national enterprise.
Prospectus, etc., can be seen at this office,
M. G. and E. T. MULHALL,
STANDARD Office, Buenos Ayres.

MAURICIO HERTZ, M.D., offers his professional services to the British Public in Rosario. Hours of Consultation from three to five in the afternoon. 116 Calle de Comercio, Rosario.
69,xp,Jy13

"THE QUEEN"
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

INCOME, £180,000.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

Insurances against loss or damage by fire may be effected with this Company on Dwelling Houses, Warehouses, Buildings, Merchandize and Goods in the Custom-house, Bonded Stores, and private ones, Produce in the Barracas or in Deposit Stores, in the Lighters or on Board; and on nearly every description of property.
Rates of premium vary according to the nature of the risks, and will be found as moderate as those of other first-class offices.
Losses by Explosion of Gas paid for. Loses by fire arising from lightning made good.
The advantages obtained by those who assure with the "Queen" are fully mentioned in the prospectuses. Life Policies are indisputable; advances to policy holders, &c. The "Queen" enoys to so great an extent the confidence and support of the public in England that the Postmaster-General has selected it, for the insurance of the lives of the clerks and other officials.
The undersigned General Agent of the Queen Fire and Life Insurance Company is duly authorized by power of attorney to issue policies and to settle and pay losses in Buenos Ayres with promptitude and liberality, without reference to the chief office in England.
Official registration has been entered in the Registro Publico, in accordance with the existing laws of this Republic.
Apply for Insurances and other details from 11 to 3 daily, No. 121 Calle 25 Mayo, corner of Corrientes, to
CONSTANT SANTA-MARIA,
General Agent of the Company.
181 1y—a3

The Central Argentine Railway.

On and after the 20th May, 1867, the Trains will run as follows:—

From Rosario, at 8 .. A.M.
" Roldan, 8 48
" Cacaranal, 9 48
" Cañada Gomez, 10 38
" Tortugas, 12 ..
" Leones, 1 30 P.M.
" Frayle Muerto, 3 ..

From Frayle Muerto, 9 .. A.M.
" Leones, 10 20
" Tortugas, 11 45
" Cañada Gomez, 1 30 P.M.
" Cacaranal, 2 10
" Roldan, 3 10
" Rosario, 3 45

The trains meet and cross each other at the Tortugas.

ROBERT OGILVIE,
146 | xp,m23 General Manager.

THE NORTHERN RAILWAY.

On and after the 28th of July, 1867, and until further notice, the Trains will run as follows:—

DEPARTURE.

Stations.	1 A.M.	2 A.M.	3 Feast Days only. A.M.	3 Week Days A.M.	4 Feast Days only. A.M.	5 A.M.
25 de Mayo.	7 30	9 45	11 45	2 15	2 30	5 55
Retiro.	7 45	10 ..	12 ..	2 30	4 ..	6 ..
Palermo.	8 ..	10 20	12 20	2 50	4 20	6 20
Belgrano.	8 5	10 35	12 35	3 ..	4 35	6 35
Rivadavia.	8 20	10 50	12 50	3 15	4 50	6 50
Olivos.	8 35	11 ..	1 ..	3 30	5 ..	7 ..
San Isidro.	8 50	11 15	1 15	3 45	5 15	7 15
S. Fernando.	9 ..	11 30	1 30	4 ..	5 30	7 30
Tigre.	9 50	11 50	1 50	4 50	5 50	7 50

RETURN.

Stations.	1 A.M.	2 A.M.	3 Feast Days only. A.M.	3 Week Days A.M.	4 Feast Days only. A.M.	5 A.M.
Tigre.	10 ..	12 ..	2 ..	5 ..	5 ..	8 ..
S. Fernando.	10 15	12 15	2 15	5 15	5 15	8 15
San Isidro.	10 30	12 30	2 30	5 30	5 30	8 30
Olivos.	10 45	12 45	2 45	5 45	5 45	8 45
Rivadavia.	11 ..	1 ..	3 ..	6 ..	6 ..	9 ..
Belgrano.	11 15	1 15	3 15	6 15	6 15	9 15
Palermo.	11 30	1 30	3 30	6 30	6 30	9 30
Retiro.	11 45	1 45	3 45	6 45	6 45	9 45
25 de Mayo.	12 ..	2 ..	4 ..	7 ..	7 ..	10 ..

The Trains will stop at Palermo and Rivadavia in case there be passengers for those stations. Passengers wishing to get out at them should advise the guard of the train—without this precaution the trains will not stop.

LA ADMINISTRACION.

Steamers from the Tigre in connection with the Northern Railway.

Trains will leave the Retiro for the following up-river steamers by the trains at 10 a.m.:—
The Tala, for San Pedro and intermediate ports, ... } Tuesdays & Saturdays.
The Lujan, for Rosario and intermediate ports, ... } Sundays & Thursdays.
The Dolorcitas, for Gualeguay, will run in conjunction with the Lujan, } Sundays.
For further information for fares, rates, &c., application to be made to the Retiro or 25 de Mayo Stations, or to the Agents,
A. MATTI & PIERRA,
36 Calle Cuyo.

W. Leslie,
OFFICE, 97 CALLE CORRIENTES
12 | xp,m8

Leopold Casati,
Ship Chandler and Provision Dealer
Paints, Glass, Hardware, Floor-cloth of every nished to vessels at the lowest prices.
130 CALLE 25 AGOSTO, MONTEVIDEO.
42 | xp,d11

TALLER DE APARATOS ELECTRICOS
125—CUYO—125.

TELEGRAFIA ELECTRICA,
Avisadores Electricos de Seguridad.

CAMPANILLAS ELECTRICAS,
Para Hotels y Casas particulares.
NOTA.—Esas Campanillas son garantidas.

PARA-RAYOS.
Para Edificios y Buques, construidos segun los datos suministrados por los mejores físicos.

APARATOS ELECTRO-MEDICALES.
Pilas electricas de todas clases, hilos electricos y demas accesorios de las aplicaciones de la electreidad.
Se toma á cargo la construccion, reparacion y colocacion de los aparatos telegráficos, etc.

CERRAGERIA.
Se encargan de la abertura, compostura, transformacion y fabricacion de cajas de fierro, puertas de tesoro, etc., y toda clase de trabajo en el ramo de herreria.

CARLOS CAYOL Y CIA., 125 CALLE CUYO.
180,1m,Jy31

LA ESTRELLA.
ARGENTINE FIRE INSURANCE CO.
AT FIXED PREMIUM.

Authorized by decrees of the National and Provincial Governments.
CAPITAL 2,000,000 HARD DOLLARS.
DIRECTORS.
Sr. D. Tomas Armstrong, *President.*
Samuel B. Hale, *Vice President.*
Eduardo Lumb,
José Martinez de Hoz,
Ambrosio Demarchi,
Jorge Drabble,
Manuel S. de Zumaran.
MANAGER—Sr. D. FRANCISCO F. MORENO.
Inspector-General—Dr. Federico Lietrink.
Co.'s Office, 118 Calle Piedad, altos.

The Company insures on equitable terms, and at a fixed premium, every description of property. The Company is solely and exclusively responsible for losses OCCASIONED BY FIRE which may be suffered by insured parties.
The insurance may be effected for periods ranging from one month to ten years. The total premium is payable in advance, in cases where the Insurance is effected for a term of one year or less; and annually where the term exceeds one year. In terms of from 5 to 10 years, payment in advance of 5 years premium, entitles the Insured to the reimbursement of one year's premium: or in other words the Company will only charge the premium corresponding to four years.
Payment in advance of ten year's premium entitles the Insured to the reimbursement of two year's premium; with a further abatement of 10 p: cent: on the premium corresponding to the term of eight years: that is he will only be charged with the amount of eight year's premiums—less 10 p. cent.
The Company furnishes guarantees of the highest character, from the fact of there being no other Fire Insurance Company, at a fixed premium, having its head residence in the Argentine Republic; and also from the circumstance of its large capital.
The Company's funds are deposited in the Provincial Bank.
Further particulars will be furnished on application at the Company's Offices. 93 xp n15

William Round,
Professor of Music, Theoretically and Practically,
Organist to the English Church,
Hotel Oriental, Montevideo.
87 | xp,m15

Ferro-Carril del Oeste.

Desde el 1 de Setiembre de 1867 el Servicio de los Trenes sera como sigue:—

SALIDAS. DIAS DE TRABAJO.

Estaciones.	Kilmtrs.	1	2	3	4	5
Parque.	.....	7 ..	10 ..	2 ..	5 ..	10 ..
11 de Setiembre.	2.760	7 10	10 10	2 10	5 10	10 10
Almagro.	3.980	7 15	10 15	2 15	5 15	10 15
Caballito.	6.400	7 20	10 20	2 20	5 20	10 20
Flores.	8.420	7 25	10 25	2 25	5 25	10 25
Floresta.	9.890	7 30	10 30	2 30	5 30	10 30
San Martin.	17.720	7 45	10 45	2 45	5 45	10 45
Moron.	22.800	8 ..	11 ..	3 ..	6 ..	11 ..
Merlo.	33.000	8 20	11 20	3 20	6 20	11 30
Moreno.	38.930	8 30	11 30	3 30	6 30	....
Gral Rodriguez.	64.600	9 ..	....	4 ..	7 ..	....
Lujan.	88.060	9 30	....	4 30	7 30	....
Mercedes.	100.750	10 ..	....	5 ..	8 ..	....
Merced.	128.017	10 45	....	5 45	8 45	....
Goroetaga.	143.500	11 15	....	6 15	9 15	....
Chivilcoy.	169.928	11 45	....	6 45	9 45	....

REGRESOS.

Estaciones.	Kilmtrs.	1	2	3	4	5
Chivilcoy.	.....	5 ..	8 ..	1 ..	4 ..	8 ..
Goroetaga.	16.428	5 30	8 30	1 30	4 30	8 30
Merced.	31.911	6 ..	9 ..	2 ..	5 ..	9 ..
Freire.	59.178	6 15	9 15	2 15	5 15	9 15
Mercedes.	.....	6 45	9 45	2 45	5 45	9 45
San Martin.	14....	7 ..	10 ..	3 ..	6 ..	10 ..
Floresta.	15....	7 15	10 15	3 15	6 15	10 15
Flores.	16....	7 30	10 30	3 30	6 30	10 30
Caballito.	18....	7 45	10 45	3 45	6 45	10 45
Almagro.	20....	8 ..	11 ..	4 ..	7 ..	11 ..
11 de Setiembre.	21....	8 15	11 15	4 15	7 15	11 15
Parque.	23....	8 30	11 30	4 30	7 30	11 30

SALIDAS. DIAS FERIADOS.

Estaciones.	Kilmtrs.	1	2	3	4	5
Parque.	.....	7 ..	10 ..	2 ..	5 ..	10 ..
11 de Setiembre.	2.760	7 10	10 10	2 10	5 10	10 10
Almagro.	3.980	7 15	10 15	2 15	5 15	10 15
Caballito.	6.400	7 20	10 20	2 20	5 20	10 20
Flores.	8.420	7 25	10 25	2 25	5 25	10 25
Floresta.	9.890	7 30	10 30	2 30	5 30	10 30
San Martin.	17.720	7 45	10 45	2 45	5 45	10 45
Moron

L. SAGORY & LENNUYEUX, SHIPPING LIST OF SHIPBROKERS.
47—CALLE CANGALLO—47.

FOR HAVRE.
VALPARAISO—French ship, 3/3 L.1.1., 759 tons, Bedchand Master, Consignees Messrs. Bonnemazon & Heydecker.
QUITO—French barque, 5/5 A.1.1., 491 tons, Balais Master, Consignees Messrs. Bonnemazon & Heydecker.
NICOLAS POUSSIN—French ship, 5/5 L.1.1., 449 tons, Lemaitre Master, Consignees Messrs. Bonnemazon & Heydecker.
ST. FRANCOIS—French ship, 3/3 L.1.1., 591 tons, Abraham Master, Consignees Messrs. P. Ladvocat & Co.
ST. PIERRE—French ship, 3/3 L.1.1., 775 tons, Gerov Master, Consignees Messrs. P. Ladvocat & Co.
BOSSUET—French ship, 3/3 L.1.1., 804 tons, Grenig Master, Consignees Messrs. T. Llaval lol & Son.

FOR MARSEILLES.
DENIS AFFRE—French Barque, 3/3 L.1.1., 325 tons, Fourcade Master, Consignees Messrs. A. Jolly.

FOR BORDEAUX.
GLANEUR—French barque, 3/3 L.1.1., 432 tons, Lannegrasse Master, Consignees Bax Brothers.
VICTOR—French barque, 3/3 L.1.1., 398 tons, De St. Peru Master, Consignees Messrs. Bonnemason & Heydecker.
BELLA CUBANA—French ship, 3/3 L.1.1., 450 tons, Sauvignon Master, Consignees Messrs. Louton & Lezica.
PENERO—French brig, 3/3 L.1.1., 196 tons, Leroux Master, Consignees Messrs. Bonnement & Labarthe.

LOADING IN THE RIVERS.
COURRIER DE COLON—French brig, 3/3 1.1., Coisquand Master, Consignees Messrs. Pequin, Petit, Laroche, & Co.
ALFREDO—Italian brig, O.35 in Italian book 300 tons, P. Bello Master, Consignees Messrs. Piaggio Bros. 49,xp,Jy9

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF A. MATTI & PIERA, 36 CALLE CUYO.
FOR MONTEVIDEO.—The steamer Rio Paraná will leave on Mondays, at 5 p.m., returning on Thursdays.
FOR SALTO AND URUGUAY PORTS.—The steamer Rio Paraná will leave on Thursdays, at 10 a.m., returning on Mondays.
FOR MERCEDES.—Passengers will embark in the Rio Paraná on Thursdays, to be transhipped at Iaguay to the steamer Guazu.
FOR GUALEGUAYCHU.—Passengers will embark in the Rio Paraná on Thursdays, to be transhipped at Fray Bentos to the steamer Dayman.
FOR ROSARIO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.—The steamer Lujan will leave on Thursdays and Sundays, returning on Wednesdays and Saturdays. From the Railway Station Retiro, at 10 a.m.
FOR PARANA AND SANTA FE.—Passengers will embark in the Lujan, to be transhipped at Rosario to the steamer Ybicuy.
FOR GUALEGUAY.—Passengers will embark in the Lujan on Sundays, to be transhipped at Bocas de le Vuellas to the steamer Dolorcitas.
FOR SAN PEDRO, BARADERO, AND PORTS.—The steamer Tala will leave on Tuesdays and Saturdays, returning on Mondays and Fridays. From the Railway Station Retiro, at 10 a.m.
FOR CORRIENTES AND PORTS.—The steamers Esmeralda and Espigador will leave alternately on Thursdays, returning on Mondays.
For all particulars as to freight and passage money apply at the agency of A. Matti & Piera, 36 Calle Cuyo.
☞ No parcels taken on the day of sailing. 118 | xp,F25

NEW ESTABLISHMENT OF MEDLICOTT & CO.
48 MAYPU AND 33 RECONQUISTA.

IN order to meet the increasing demand for our Wines we beg to advise our Customers and the Public that we have opened a Branch Establishment at 48 Calle Maypu. Our Stock of Wines has been entirely renewed, and comprises the following choice Vintages:—

SPANISH WINES.
Superior Montillado....Duff Gordon.
Do. do. ....P. Heald.
Tabis Sherry.....Duff Gordon.
Do. .....P. Heald.
Do. .....Pemartin & Co.

PORTUGUESE WINES.
Superior Port ....Offley, Cramp, & Co.
Do. do. ....Sanderman & Co.
Do. Lisbon Port Medlicott & Co.
Do. Table Wine do.
Do. Collares Red Wine ..... } do.
Do. Dry Lisbon 1st & 2nd qlty. } do.
Do. Bucellas, 1st and 2nd quality } do.

FRENCH WINES.
Chateau Larose .. } James Violet & Co., Bordeaux.
Saint Julien'..... do. do.
Star Claret ..... do. do.
Haut Santerne .... do. do.
Chateau Iquem.... do. do.
Do. Margean.. do. do.
Do. Lafite .... do. do.

ALE AND PORTER.
An assortment of the following marks, in Pints and Quarts: Ind Coope, Wm. Younger & Co., and Bass, always on hand.

BRANDIES.
J. & F. Martell, James Hennessy & Co., and other different marks to be had.

CHAMPAGNE.
In pints and quarts of the well-known marks La Perle and Cliquet.

Besides the above they have always a supply of Real Hollands, Marmalade, Preserved Fruits, Jams, Vinegar, and a large variety of other things.

BUENOS AYRES—
23 CALLE RECONQUISTA,
48 CALLE MAYPU.
IN MONTEVIDEO—
164—CALLE 25 DE AGOSTO—164.

ADVERTISEMENT.
HAMS—
Belfast, Cumberland, and Wiltshire.
BACON—
Belfast and Cumberland.
CHEESE—
Cheddar and North Wilts Loaf.
BUTTER—
Cork—Gould's, Honan's, and Brennan's Double Roes, and in Jars of all sizes; Farm-house Crock Butter of the richest quality.
All these first-class Goods are now being despatched, having arrived by various Liverpool steamers, also much the largest and best assorted stock of the finest quality of Groceries, Wines, Spirits, Teas, Coffees, and Oilman's Stores in the River Plate, in quantities to suit, at
NEWNHAM & CO.'S
ORIGINAL ENGLISH STORE,
69 AND 71 CALLE 25 DE AGOSTO, MONTEVIDEO.
7,1m,a3

AGENCIA DE MENSAGERIAS DE M. CABRERA HERMANO,
257—CALLE PIEDAD—257.

Itinerario de las Diligencias que se despachan por esta Agencia—
LA FAVORECIDA Para Lobos, Jueves y Domingos, regresa Viernes y Lunes; para el Salsitillo, los Jueves, regresa los Lunes.
Empresario—SANTAMARINA Y CA.
LA NACIONAL para la Capilla del Señor, sale los pares y regresa los nones.
Empresario—SGO. GUILLERMON.
LA URUGUAYANA para Navarro, sale los pares y regresa los nones.
Empresarios—DUFOUR HERMANOS.
EL COMERCIO para el Monte, sale de la estacion Jeppener los 1, 7, 13, 19, 25, regresa los 4, 10, 16, 22, y 28.
Empresario—BALDOVINOS.
MENSAGERIAS NACIONALES para Giles y San Antonio de Areco, sale los 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, y 29 de cada mes, regresa los 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, y 30.
Empresario—C. MERLINO.

Encomiendas hasta las 5, Correspondencia hasta las 10. 36,xp,Jy7

NOTICE is hereby given that the collection of Debts owing to the late firm of J. S. Wyllie & Co. of Chacomus has been transferred to the undersigned, by the liquidators.
Debtors to the estate are notified that immediate and stringent measures will be taken against those who do not settle their accounts within Thirty Days.
MOORE, PUNCH, & TUDOR.
Buenos Ayres, August 12, 1867. 112,1m,a15

"THE RURAL CODE."
[In English.]
AND PUBLIC LANDS-LAW.
Now on SALE at this Office.
Price $20 m/c.

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.
THE "MALA DE EUROPA"
MEDLICOTT AND Co. have been appointed agents in this city for the "Mala de Europa published in Lisbon, which always brings two days later than the English or French papers, and all latest telegrams.
Subscription 5 patacons per annum.
33 Reconquista. 103—xp jy18

J. RAUNHEIM, CHIROPODIST.
170—CALLE CUYO—170,
Feels great pleasure in again introducing himself (after an absence of six years) to the respectable Public of Buenos Ayres, cordially inviting all who suffer from Corns, Bunions, irregular Toe-Nails, or other Diseases of the Feet, to pay him a visit, at any hour from 8 to 11 a.m., or from 12 to 4 p.m.; Sundays and Holidays from 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.
All operations performed with the greatest despatch, without pain or loss of blood, and a perfect cure guaranteed in every instance. Prices Moderate. Consultation Gratis. 126,xp,m8

ANGOSTURA BITTERS.
The best and most improved of Apetizars, combining an agreeable taste with mildness of action. May be taken with like advantage at any hour of the day. Sold in small bottles, with instructions, by G. Charles Seymour & Co., Bolsa Saloons, Montevideo. 169 | xp,J28

La Idolia para la Magdalena.
Administracion general en Buenos Aires calle Buen Orden No. 112 y 114. El abajo firmado pone en conocimiento del publico que desde el 1° de Julio seguirá la carrera en la forma siguinte: Estacion Ferrari, Posta de Hardoy, Estancia de D. Antonio Chabes, Estevan Rodriguez, Calisto Moujan, Juan Elissbe, La Panaderia y Magdalena.
Orden de salidas de Buenos Aires los dias 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22, 26 y 30.
Regresos los dias 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28 y 1.°
Precio los establecidos anteriormente, Administracion en la Magdalena en lo de D. Félix Domg se reciben cartas, encomiendas y dinero á comision mjo. ½ por ciento, encomiendas un peso por libra, cartas precio convencional respondiendo de todo lo que se mande por dicha galera, se previene al publico que todo pasagero deberá tomar boleto en las administraciones respectivas de lo contrario pagarán 20‡ mjo. mas del precio establecido esto lo hago por muchos trastornos y perjuicio que diariamente he estado recibiendo.
1 | 12,j2 ESTEVAN HARDOY.

Para Tapalqué
Por Las Flores, Administracion Rivadavia 441 y 443, Agencia de Lupo.
De Buenos Aires saldrá los dias 6, 16 y 26. Y de Tapalqué para Buenos Aires los 4, 14 y 24.
LA EMPRESA.

La Bienhechora del Plata
MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE
AND
SAVINGS FUND ASSOCIATION.
Guaranteed by National Bonds at 6 per cent. consolidated. For the formation of Capitals, annuities, Incomes, &c.
Authorised by special decree of the National Government dated May 7, 1864
GOVERNMENT DELEGATE.
Sr. Don José Maria Cantilo.
Committee.
Sr. D. Mariano Miró President.
" Eduardo Lumb.....Vocal.
" Enrique Ochoa..... "
" Pedro Holterhoff.... "
" José Martinez de Hoz "
Consulting Committee
Sr. Don Antonio C. Cambaceres.
" Enrique Peltzer.
" Estanislao Frias.
" Edmundo von Seutter.
Dr. Don Francisco Alcobendas.
DIRECTOR GENERAL.
Sr. Dn. Francisco F. Moreno.
INSPECTOR GENERAL IN THE ARGENTINE AND ORIENTAL REPUBLICS.
Sr. Doh Jorge Perey.
BANKERS.
The Provincial Bank.
RESIDENCE.
Calle Piedad 118 [2nd. altos.]
Condition on the 30th March, 1867.
Capital Subscribed—2,362,098 31 sil.
Number of Policies—2168,
Bonds Purchased—532,68835 sil.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company.

PURE, SWEET,
COD LIVER OIL.
The most celebrated Chemists and Physicians of all Countries agree in recommending the Oil extracted from the livers of Cod Fish, as being the best remedy that science has yet discovered for the cure of the diseases that affect the
THROAT, LUNGS, AND CHEST.
And long continued experiments in the Public Hospitals of Paris, London, New York, and in this country have proved that pure Cod Liver Oil exercises the most beneficial effects on such diseases as
SCROFULA AND RHEUMATISM.
The great difficulty heretofore has been to procure an article reliable as to purity. The demand in Europe and America exceeding by many thousands of gallons the entire product of all the Cod Fisheries, in consequence of which unprincipled persons have flooded the markets with Land Oil, Cotton Seed Oil, Linseed Oil, &c., imposing it upon the Public as genuine Cod Liver Oil, greatly to the detriment of health. Our
PURE, SWEET, COD LIVER OIL
Is by special agreement shipped to us by our own Agents, direct from the Fisheries at Newfoundland, and delivered to us under Seal in our Store in New York. At various times, during the last five years, we have submitted our Cod Liver Oil to the
SEVEREST CHEMICAL TESTS,
Made by the first Physicians and Chemists in Cuba, Mexico, Para, Chile, Rio de Janeiro, &c., who have unanimously declared it to be the purest and best article of the kind ever tested by them, and that it contains
IODINE IN GREATER ABUNDANCE
Than any other Oil they had seen, and this being the life-giving property in all Cod Liver Oils, it becomes evident that the sick will find in ours a more reliable remedy than in any other.
To hasten the cure of all throat, lung, and Chest Diseases, our
KEMP'S PECTORAL OF ANACAHUITA
Should be used along with the Oil, as they are prepared so as to act in complete harmony together.
Sole Proprietors of both Medicines,
LANMAN & KEMP,
Wholesale Druggists,
NEW YORK.

FANCY GOODS AND VARIETIES.
An assortment of superior Silk Umbrellas, and of Silk and Satin Sun Shades, just received from England—Silver Mounted Canes, Vine and Oak Sticks, Sword and Dart Sticks—a great variety of Pearl and Ivory Studs, Sleeve Links, Collar and Sleeve Studs, &c.—Patent Club Corkscrews—Ivory and Shell inlaid Match Boxes—Ladies' Writing Desks—Gentleman's Companions—Lund's Lever Corkscrews—Despatch Boxes—Safety Pins, Bartlett's Solid Headed Pins—Superior Linen Tape in rolls and pieces, Cast's Reel Thread, Cases containing Four Pair Ladies' Scissors—Bread Platters and Knives—Superior London-made Photograph Albums—Gold, Silver, Ivory, and other Pencil Cases—Cabinet of Amusements, containing various Games—Staunton's Ebony Chessmen and Boards—Rodger's Table Cutlery—Book-markers and Paper Knives—Bead Key Chains—Portable Tourists' Cases—Russia and other Leather Envelopes—Book Slides—a variety of Ladies' Work Baskets, very suitable for presents—Cases of Rodger's Razors—Card Cases in Tartan Plaid—Ivory Tablets—Cutting out Scissors, best manufacture—a variety of Bostonite Articles—Leather Cigar Cases—Envelope Cases—Cribbage Boards and Boxes—a new supply of New and Popular English Songs, Waltzes, Quadrilles, Piano Pieces, &c.
MACKERN BROTHERS, 44 SAN MARTIN.
141,10p,a26

SAVINGS BANK.

BANK MAUA AND CO.

101—Cangallo—103.

BUENOS AYRES.

The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt and appreciated in the two great emporiums of the River Plate, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, that there are very few Merchants who fail to keep one at the bank in which they place the most confidence.
The Bank of Mauá & Co. in Montevideo has already provided for the working classes in that city a safe and profitable depositary for their savings.
The sums deposited in that very important institution are daily increasing, and already reach a very large amount.
These advantages have not hitherto been enjoyed in this city by an immense number of clerks, artisans, working men, and servants of all classes and conditions, who are equally interested in putting their savings out at interest, thus providing themselves with a reserve fund in case of need, sickness, or old age, instead of spending them in the immoral gambling, in lotteries, and other frivolities.
The Bank of Mauá & Co. of this city, following the noble example of their firm in Montevideo, now offer the same facilities in this city, and has opened a Savings Bank at No. 103 Calle Cangallo from Nine a.m. till Three p.m. every day, for the reception of the savings of the classes already mentioned, Sundays and holidays excepted.
The Bank will deliver to each depositor a pass book, in which will be entered the amount deposited and withdrawn.
The depositor is permitted at any time to withdraw the whole or part of the sum deposited; in the former case the interest will be calculated up to date.
The Bank of Mauá & Co. is sufficiently known to the Public by the benefit derived from the course of its operations, which are regulated on the strictest and soundest principles, and always directed to promote the general welfare.
The Bank of Mauá & Co. are also persuaded that this new branch of their business will render immense service to the working classes of Buenos Ayres and its neighborhood.
Buenos Ayres, 2nd January, 1867.
P.P. MAUA & Co.,
M. A. DE FREITAS AMORIM.

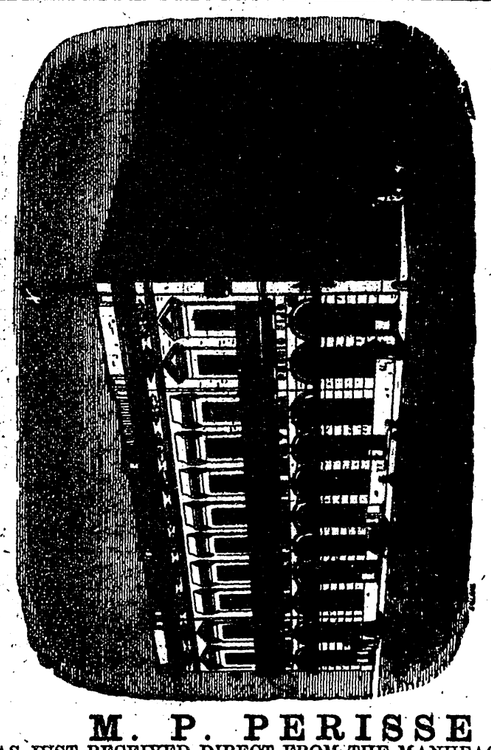
CONDITIONS.
First—The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty-five Dollars currency or one Silver Dollar upwards.
Second—The interest allowed is six per cent. (6 p.%) per annum, which is liquidated every six months.
Third—The depositors can at any time retire the whole or part of the money deposited.
Fourth—Once the money deposited exceeds twenty-five thousand dollars currency, or one thousand dollars silver, the depositor, if he wish[es] can open an account current, according to the rules established by the Bank.
Fifth—In case the depositor loses his pass book, it can be replaced by another on paying twelve dollars currency, and advertising the loss in the public newspapers.
P. P. Mauá & Co.
M. A. DE FREITAS AMORIM.

RIVER PLATE STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
LIVERPOOL AND RIVER PLATE DIRECT.
NAMES OF STEAMERS.
MENDOZA (new).
LA PLATA (new). CORDOVA
URUGUAY, ADA,
One of these Steamers will leave Liverpool for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres on the 10th of each month.
Cargo will be received on board of the steamers 48 hours after their arrival, to be delivered in any part of the United Kingdom, or on the Continent, being forwarded by railway and steamer for account of the Company, the bills of lading being signed with these conditions.
As the object of the Company is to extend and facilitate the existing traffic between Europe and the River Plate, the rates of freight will be very moderate.
Specie and Parcels will be received until the day before the steamers leave.
In order to facilitate immigration to these countries the rates have been reduced as follows—
1st Class.....£35.
2nd " .....£25.
3rd " .....£16.
Return Tickets will be issued for six months at the following rates—
1st Class.....£65.
2nd " .....£45.
3rd " .....£30.
These boats are excellent opportunities for families visiting Europe, more especially when consisting of Ladies and Children, having large ladies' cabin, and carrying an experienced stewardess.
The ss. CORDOVA, CAPTAIN COUCHE, will leave this port on Friday, 6th September.
H. A. GREEN & CO
85 RECONQUISTA.

MR. LUIS ERNEST,
SURGEON DENTIST,
TO THE
PARIS AND LONDON. ROYAL FAMILY OF SPAIN, AND THE KING AND QUEEN OF PORTUGAL. LONDON AND PARIS.
HAS the honour to inform the Public of Buenos Ayres of his arrival amongst them, on a short Professional Tour, provided with a complete set of the most approved modern instruments lately employed in Europe, and hitherto unknown in South America.
ARTIFICIAL TEETH, AND SETS OF TEETH.
Which have taken Prize Medals at the International Exhibitions of London and Paris.
By a new and pleasing Process the Patient is supplied with a Set of Teeth whose beauty and perfection has never been equalled by Art, and rarely surpassed by Nature. This simple and most ingenious contrivance is accompanied by a pleasing sensation, which forms an agreeable substitute for the chronic aches of nature.
DECAYED TEETH.
Parties unwilling to have Old, Rotten, or Deformed Stumps Extracted, may have them Reformed, Remodelled, and made to look as Good as the Best, by an improved method of Enameling.
GILDING THE GUMS,
A new System, lately practised with great success in London, Paris, and New York.
CONSULTING HOURS FROM 10 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
32 CALLE TACUARI—(CORNER OF CALLE VICTORIA)—CALLE TACUARI 32.
151,1m,Jy28

LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
WINTER GOODS,
AT THE
ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT,
61—CORRIENTES—61.

GENERAL CAMP STORE,
CALLE PROGRESO,
CHASCOMUS.
A. FULTON & CO.
125—xp,d 30



THE GREAT HAT DEPOT,
CALLE CUYO,
(CORNER OF CALLE SUIPACHA).

M. P. PERISSE
HAS JUST RECEIVED DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS
A LARGE AND VARIED SUPPLY OF
Fine Black Silk Hats,
Jonvin's Patent Kid Gloves,
Chamois Gloves,
Superior Casimir Gloves,
Ivory-handled Walking Sticks,
Do. Umbrellas,
Handsome Opera and Field Glasses,
Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Flannel Vests,
Fine Woollen Socks,
First-class Felt Hats,
Choice Collection of Cravats,
Pure Linen Shirts and Drawers,
And a job lot of Fifty Thousand Hats with some Twenty-five Thousand Caps for Youths, selling much below cost price.
N.B.—The reputation of this Establishment for cheapness and good value renders it superfluous to express here the price of each article, and parties desiring such information are cordially invited to make a personal inspection when they will find their curiosity amply satisfied.
TERMS CASH.
CALLE CUYO (CORNER OF CALLE SUIPACHA
128, 1pw m21

D. Nicholson & Co,
SILK & MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,
COLONIAL AND FOREIGN
OUTFITTERS,
50 TO 52 ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON,
Invite the attention of Residents in South America to the fact that they have had twenty-six years' experience as Shippers of Goods to all Parts of the World, and that they undertake to supply private families on Wholesale terms where orders are not less than £50 value,—on smaller amounts an advance of 10 per cent. is charged.
N.B.—A Price List of 72 pages, containing every particulars necessary for ordering Goods from D. N. & Co.'s London Warehouse, can be had at the office of this paper on application.
Patterns of Textile Fabrics sent post free from London. 26p | 1pw | F25

SOUTHERN FOREIGN AMATEUR RACE MEETING will be held near the Ferrari Station, on the 16th and 17th of September.
Programme and date for entries will be published shortly. a17

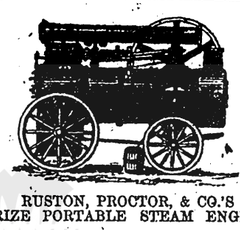
CHIVILCOY.—We take the opportunity of informing our Friends and the Public that we have opened a General Camp Store in this flourishing town, where every article for Family Use may be had at the same price and quality as sold in Buenos Ayres.
TORROBA BROS.,
'STANDARD' AGENTS, CHIVILCOY.

WELLS & YOUENS,
WOOL BROKERS
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS,
173—CALLE DE LAS PIEDRAS—173.
143,xp,o21

NOTICE.
British Post-Office Agency,
Buenos Ayres, August 23, 1867.
THOMAS MADDOX WALL,
Supposed to be in one of the Country Districts, near Buenos Ayres, will hear of something to his advantage by applying at or sending his address to this Consulate. Any person knowing his address is requested to communicate it to this office.
CONSTANT SANTA MARIA,
138,3p,a27 Acting Consul.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL FOR BOARDERS AND DAY PUPILS.
An English Lady of considerable experience in Teaching has opened an Academy for Young Ladies at 249 Calle Tacuari, where she will be happy to receive the daughters of respectable English and Argentine families, promising them all the advantages which experience and ability can give.
Languages—English, French, and Spanish' besides Drawing, Music, and Singing.
249—CALLE TACUARI—249.
196 | xp,m

NOTICE.
JOHN GEOGHEGAN gives notice to his Friends and the Public that he has removed from 106 Calle San Martin to 21 Calle Corrientes.
118,1m,a18

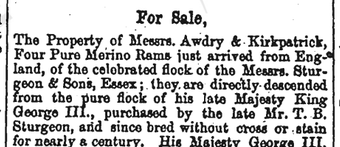


PRUSTON, PROCTOR, & CO.'S PRIZE PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.
RUSTON, PROCTOR, & CO.'S PRIZE THRASHING MACHINES.
RUSTON, PROCTOR, & CO.'S PRIZE FLOUR MILLS AND SAWING BENCHES.
RUSTON, PROCTOR, & CO.'S CONTRACTORS' LOCOMOTIVES.
RUSTON, PROCTOR, & CO.'S PATENT CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS.
RUSTON, PROCTOR, & CO., ENGINEERS, LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
26p,1pw,Jy9

For Sale,
The Property of Messrs. Awdry & Kirkpatrick, Four Pure Merino Rams just arrived from England, of the celebrated flock of the Messrs. Sturgeon & Sons, Essex; they are directly descended from the pure flock of his late Majesty King George III., purchased by the late Mr. T. B. Sturgeon, and since bred without cross or stain for nearly a century. His Majesty George III. had his sheep direct from Negrette, the best of the best Spanish races. At Paris, June, 1856, Messrs. Sturgeon were awarded for their pure Merino lot first prize of 600 francs and gold medal, and were also awarded the Exhibition medal for wool in London, 1862. For full particulars, and where also the sheep are to be seen, apply to Doian & M'Craith, Caballeriza Ingles, Calle Libertad, Rosario. 187 | xp,m29

IRISH NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ERIN GO BRAGH
ROOMS—72 CALLE MEJICO.
The Members of this Society beg to inform their Friends and Subscribers that they have removed from the temporary rooms in Calle Corrientes to the above address, where all communications will receive the utmost attention.
A copy of the Rules may be obtained on application.
137 | xp,m19 J. F. LEDWITH, Sec.

AGUILA
Druggist and Apothecary Establishment,
CALLE DEL PUERTO, ROSARIO.
The Proprietors of this well-known Establishment have the pleasure of announcing that they have made extensive additions to their already large stock of Genuine Medicines. Every article in their line of business to be found in Europe is to be had at this House. Foreigners will find it to their advantage by purchasing at the AGUILA. Families, Travellers, and Physicians furnished with Medicine Chests at short notice. Prescriptions filled with promptness and fidelity.
98 | 6m,J20



J. & F. HOWARD,
BRITANNIA IRON WORKS, BEDFORD,
Patentees and Manufacturers of
CHAMPION PLOUGHS,
STEAM CULTIVATORS,
STEAM PLOUGHS, HARROWS,
HORSE RAKES,
AND OTHER
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.
From their long experience and great manufacturing facilities, J. & F. HOWARD are in a position to supply Agricultural Machinery, not only of the best design, but of the best workmanship it is possible to produce. Their aim for many years has been to manufacture Implements which, whilst most efficient in work, should prove economical and durable in use. Being extensive Farmers themselves, they have full opportunities of testing every machine before offering it to the Public.
Catalogues, with full particulars, sent post free on application.
LONDON OFFICE:—
4 CHEAPSIDE, THREE DOORS FROM ST. PAUL'S.
26p,1pf,J25

Negretti Rams.
For sale a nice selection of the very best Rams ever imported into this country. The animals can be seen at the Barraca Defensa, Sr. Soubiron; or application to be made to the proprietor of the Casino alongside the Bolsa, Mr. G. Josué.
171 | xp,J28

DEAFNESS.
ABRAHAM'S Celebrated Apparatus for Deafness.
49 Rue d'Angouleme St. Honoré a Paris.
Consisting of small voice conductors so placed in the ear as to be imperceptible, being the colour of the flesh, by which the sound is conveyed without any inconvenience and enables deaf persons to hear distinctly.
Numerous testimonials from persons who have experienced the most beneficial results from their use, with directions how to use them. May be seen at the office of this paper, or by applying at the Inventor pt. pd. 44 Rue D'Angouleme St. Honore, Paris. Prices 15 francs the pair in silver, 20 francs the pair in silver gilt.
Wholesale and Retail Agents—
W. CRANWELL,
20 Calle Rivadavia.

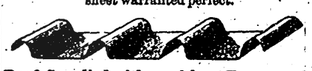
Dr. P. Bourse, Surgeon Dentist,
230 CALLE 25 DE MAYO, MONTEVIDEO.
N.B.—My old number, 200, has been changed by the new numeration of the streets; the office is always in the same place.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA
Is the great Remedy for
Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, and Billious Affections.
It is the Physician's cure for
GOUT.
RHEUMATIC GOUT, GRAVEL and other complaints of the Bladder, and in cases of
Fever and Feverish Irritability of Skin
It produces grateful cooling effects. As a safe and gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is indispensable, and when taken with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup forms
A Delightful Effervescing Saline and Aperient,
Prepared by
DINNEFORD & Co.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON.
And Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
CAUTION.—Ask for "Dinneford's Magnesia," and see that "Dinneford & Co." is on every Bottle and Label.
Agent at Buenos Ayres
W. CRANWELL,
Chemist,
Calle Rivadavia No. 30.
52p,1pw. 417

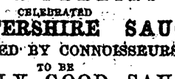
DRUGS, &c.

Pharmaceutical Preparations,
Surgical Instruments, Patent Medicines,
Shop Fittings, Drysalteries,
Perfumery, Dye Goods,
Drugs, Colors,
Paints, Lozenges,
Glass Ware, Chemicals,
Medicine Chests, Oilmen's Stores,
Storekeepers' Veterinary
Sundries, Sundries,
Photographic Sundries.
Thirty Thousand prices of the above forwarded, free of all charge, monthly, by
Burgoyne, Burbidges, & Squire,
16 COLEMAN STREET, LONDON.
26p,1pf,28

BRABY'S
Corrugated Galvanized Sheets
Are of the best possible description, and of the very lowest price. Each sheet warranted perfect.



Roofs Supplied with or without Framework.
BRABY'S ITALIAN ROOFING ZINC,
PERFORATED ZINC, SHEET ZINC
AND NAILS, WIRE NETTING,
IRON TANKS, BUCKETS, AND
ALL OTHER GALVANIZED GOODS.
Illustrated Price Lists Free on Application.
Frederick Braby & Co., Limited,
FITZROY WORKS,
EUSTON ROAD, LONDON.
52p,1pw,m8



LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.
CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.
The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to
ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
and to see that their names are upon the WRAPPER, LABEL, STOPPER, and BOTTLE.
Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of LEA & PERRINS have been forged, L. & P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against MANUFACTURERS and VENDORS of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.
ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
AND SEE NAME ON WRAPPER,
LABEL, BOTTLE, AND
STOPPER.
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.
52p | 1pw | ja20

Agency for Domestic Servants,
Confiteria du Coriolan, 40 Calle Tacuari,
In the Basement of the House of Señor Lezama.
Families supplied with Servants; and places found for Servants of every kind, on application at the above-named Agency. 64 | xp1m2

Sewing Machines.
A large and varied assortment on hand. Warranted to work well. They are all of the latest and best inventions, and of different prices.
JOHN SHAW.
206—Venezuela—206.

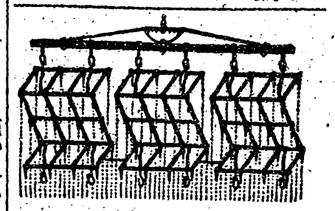
Para Cañuelas, Monte, y Las Flores.
Nuevas Mensagerias de la Invariable Portella.
Correo del Estado.
La Administracion, Rivadavia N. 441 y 443.
Saldrá de esta todos los dias, 2, 6, 12, 16, 22 y 28.
Y de Las Flores para B. Ayres, 6, 9, 16, 19, 26 y 29.
NOTA.—Los equipages y encomiendas se reciben hasta las 4 de la tarde de la vispera.
Empresario—MIGUEL M. LUPO.

Edward Hernest
Professor of Languages and Book-keeping,
141 Calle Parque.
Private Lessons given at his House or at the Residence of his Pupils.
14 | xp, m4

A los Estancieros.
En la fábrica de cercos calle Buen Orden No. 245, se vendo una infinidad de articulos a precios reducidos por tener mucha existencia.
Mojones de hierro.
Bebedores de hierro para ovejas.
Bobedores de hierro para hacienda.
Piletas de hierro.
Mangas de hierro para sacar agua.
Norias para caballos.
Norias á mano.
Máquinas de cortar cardos.
Máquinas de estirar alambre.
Máquinas de sacar agua.
Pesebres para ovejas y caballos.
Brocales para pozo,
Postes de hierro á 7 pesos.
Postes de hierro para corrales.
Postes de hierro para cercos. 137—xp j23.

PEYREDIEU Y BRADLEY.
Consignatarios de Frutos del Pais
Wool Brokers
Office Calle Peru 259.
91—xp O'10.

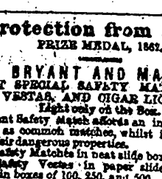
Petroleum, or Kerosene Lamps.
TO DEALERS IN LAMPS,
SPECIAL NOTICE.
DIETZ & CO.,
17 CARTER LANE, LONDON, E.C.
From our London House we are prepared to supply American Lamps at American Prices French and Bohemian Lamps, with American Burners, at a saving of 30 per cent. to Buyers. Catalogue and Photographs, 650 illustrations.
MANUFACTORY—
132 AND 134 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.
8p,1pw,6a



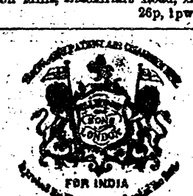
J. & F. HOWARD,
BRITANNIA IRON WORKS, BEDFORD,
LONDON OFFICE:—
4 CHEAPSIDE, THREE DOORS FROM ST. PAUL'S.
26p,1pf,J25

Protection from Fire.
PRIZE MEDAL, 1862.
BRYANT AND MAY'S
PATENT SPECIAL SAFETY MATCHES, WAX VESTAS, AND CIGAR LIGHTS.
Light only on the Box.
The Patent Safety Match affords an instantaneous light as readily as common matches, whilst it is entirely free from all their dangerous properties.
Patent Safety Matches in neat slide boxes.
Patent Safety Vestas in paper slide-boxes, and in japanned tin boxes of 100, 250, and 500.
BRYANT & MAY, Manufacturers of Wax Vestas in round pink boxes, and in japanned tin boxes, of 50, 100, 250, 500, and 1,000.
Sole Importers of Jonkopings Tandsticker (slide boxes.)
All orders made payable in London will receive immediate attention.
WHITECHAPEL-LANE, LONDON, E.

CONSUMPTION,
Chest Affections, Chronic Cough, General Debility, and Loss of Nervous Power.
DR. CHURCHILL'S
HYPOPHOSPHITES.
The following are the preparations used by most eminent members of the Medical Profession, in every country in the world, for the cure of the above complaints:—
Syrup of Hypophosphite of Soda,
Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime,
Pills of Hypophosphite of Quinine,
and in cases where ferruginous preparations are required (chlorosis, anæmia, etc.,) the
Syrup of Hypophosphite of Iron,
Pills of Hypophosphite of Magnesia.
These valuable medicines have saved the lives of many consumptive patients. Even in the third stage their beneficial effects have been manifested frequently. In every instance, however far advanced in the disease, the patient will find a marked improvement, both in local and general symptoms. There will be observed a remarkable increase of nervous power, a better appetite, greater regularity of the bowels, better digestion, less cough, less expectoration, less susceptibility of catching cold, less perspiration at night, etc.
Dr. Churchill's Hypophosphites are sold with directions for use, at four francs per bottle, in France, by Swann, Pharmacien, 12, Rue Castiglione, Paris.
Agent at Buenos Ayres
W. CRANWELL,
Chemist,
1y,a21 Calle Rivadavia No. 30.



WELLINGTON
KNIFE POLISH
Surpasses all other articles for Cleaning and Polishing Cutlery, &c.
JOHN OAKEY & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
EMERY, BLACK LEAD, CABINET GLASS PAPER EMERY and GLASS CLOTH.
India Rubber Knife-Boards.
Silversmiths' Soap
For Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro-Plate, Plate Glass, &c.
SCOTCH, FRENCH, LONDON, RUSSIAN, AND OTHER GLUES.
Wellington Mills, Blackfriars Road, London, S.
26p, 1pw, n20



HATS, CAPS, AND HELMETS.
Every description manufactured at the Works of
J. ELLWOOD & SONS,
Great Charlotte Street, S. London,
Patentees of the celebrated Air Chamber Hat.
Prize Medallists, International Exhibitions,
London 1862, Dublin 1865.
Contractors for Helmets to the London, Liverpool, Scottish, and other Police Forces.
Army Helmets and Caps with latest improvements.
J. ELLWOOD & SONS'
Goods are kept by all respectable Traders and Storekeepers.
CAUTION—No Air Chamber Hats or Helmets are genuine, unless they bear the above Stamp with either "Ellw